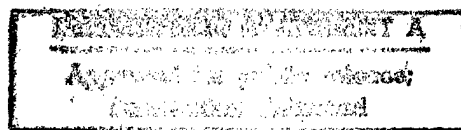


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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2667

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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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UNESCO CONFERENCE AIMS AT REVITALIZING EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 4 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

**DELEGATES** from more than 40 African countries yesterday committed themselves to the Harare Declaration aimed at revitalising educational development in Africa.

Their pledge to eradicate illiteracy and improve primary and secondary education came at the end of the Unesco-sponsored conference of ministers of education and economic planning officials in Africa (Minedaf).

Unesco director-general Mr Amadou M'Bow told the conference his organisation would work with Africa's education planners to campaign for higher standards of education.

"Africa should give the education of its people first priority if the continent is to grapple successfully with economic problems and achieve prosperity," Mr M'Bow said.

He emphasised the need to eradicate illiteracy and broaden the scope of scientific development and research, particularly in agriculture.

Although most countries in Africa might have scarce resources, education was a secure long-term investment which would help eradicate the problems of underdevelopment.

There was a need for the democratisation of education in Africa. Education should not be considered a source of unemployment but rather as a means to make oneself useful to the development of one's country.

"The problem with some young people today is that when they go to school the only thing they think of is to get a good job in a nice office. And yet there are other, more useful trades, like agriculture which they could pursue."

Mr M'Bow said Unesco had formulated a 10-year plan to study the similarities between African languages with a view to turning them into media of broader use in the continent.

He urged journalists in Africa to help development by examining and reporting on areas in society that needed improvement.

The Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, who chaired the conference, hailed the six-day event as a firm basis for development and a major source of "development concepts".

"It gives us great pleasure to have hosted this conference. We hope that what has taken place here will go a long way in improving the educational standards of African countries," he said.

The Harare conference was the fifth in a series of regional ministerial conferences on education organised by Unesco in Africa. The first was in Addis Ababa in 1961.

## Leaders Sign Agreement

It is through co-operation between different countries that many of the world's problems can be solved, the Portuguese Prime Minister, Dr Francisco Balsemao, said in Harare yesterday.

Dr Balsemao was speaking at a joint Press conference with the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, at which they signed an agreement on economic, scientific and technical co-operation.

Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe had benefited tremendously from the visit of the Portuguese premier which marked the forging of relations between the two countries.

Dr Balsemao said the agreement provided for a joint commission which would meet before the end of the year. There was reason to have faith in relations between the two countries.

It was through relations such as these that "we can know each other better and create the framework through which future co-operation is possible".

Mr Mugabe said relations between both countries had been, until now, merely economic. They had no human heart, he said, and the delegations for both countries had tried to invigorate them. A follow-up meeting at ministerial level was likely before the end of the year.

On the question of Cuban troops in Angola, Mr Mugabe said this was more of a headache for the United States than for Africa.

But frontline states felt that when the independence of Angola was no longer threatened, the country would feel there was no need for Cuban troops there, he said.

CSO: 4700/1574

## WEEKLY WRAP-UP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Dereje Balcha in column Views, Comments, Opinions]

[Text]

Topical as it was, the Second Congress of the All Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU) attained wide coverage by the Ethiopian press over the week. *Serto Ader*, organ of the Central Committee of COPWE gave the congress full coverage in its editorial and its prominent front page news report. In its editorial, the paper underlined the glorious victories achieved over the past eight years of bitter class struggle through sacrifices paid by genuine revolutionaries and the broad masses of the country.

The victories thus far achieved, the paper noted, serve as a springboard towards achieving further gains and the AETU Second Congress which met in accordance with the proclamation issued to reorganize and

restructure AETU and AEPA is one such example. In this connection, *Serto Ader* outlined the historical development of the struggle of Ethiopian workers and the part they played at the time the Motherland and the Revolution were challenged by internal reaction and external aggression.

Finally, the organ of the CC of COPWE made note of the present organizational strength of AETU and its international recognition as a member of the international body of workers, World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) and member of the Presidium of the same body. The duty of AETU does not end at discussing the temporary interests of Ethiopian workers, but rather to strug-

gle for realizing the creation of worker-peasant alliance, *Serto Ader* concluded.

The news reports carried by the same issue touched upon the highlights of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam's speech on the opening of the Second Congress of AETU. In this regard, the report underlined the role the organization of Ethiopian workers plays in rallying the broad working masses in the efforts being exerted in the on-going construction process with the view to realize the ultimate objectives of the popular revolution. The report also covered the speeches of Comrade Legesse Asfaw, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member and Chairman of the High-Level AETU/AEPA Election Committee, as well as Comrade Mulugetta Yimer, former chairman of AETU and representatives of regional workers' unions.

### Successful Results

The Amharic daily *Addis Zemen*, in one of its editorials, wrote about the successful results achieved in organizing the peasants of Eritrea region in accordance with the objectives of the Multi-faceted Red Star Revolutionary Campaign. The daily outlined the early conditions of the peasants of the region who were deprived of their legitimate rights to share the fruits of the revolution. With this in view, *Zemen* underlined the decisive steps taken by the Revolutionary Government and COPWE to do away

with the problem in the region once and for all.

Consequently, the daily noted, just as the peasants in the other regions did, the peasant masses of Eritrea region have organized themselves at regional level and stressed that this organization would add momentum to the struggle ahead with the view to further their political and organizational strength and thereby realize the ultimate objectives of the revolution by way of realizing the goals of the Campaign. Finally, *Zemen* stressed that the fact the peasants of Eritrea region are liberated from the influence of the gang of separatist bandits in the region and take an active part in the on-going revolutionary process means an additional strength to AEPA and the revolution in general.

Among the major news items covered by the Amharic Weekly *Yezareitu Ethiopia* was also the closing of the Second Congress of AETU with the adoption of a nine point resolution and election of its office bearers. Both the editorial and an article that appeared on the second page of the same paper dwelt upon the need for the organizational strength of AETU and AEPA in view of the arduous struggle ahead in the building of a genuine socialist society.

### Decisive Role

In another second page article, *Yezareitu* dealt with the part the youth play in maintaining world peace and stability. The article pointed out that the youth, which accounts for over half the world's population

today is taking an active part in all spheres of activity, with an awareness of its responsibilities in building the bright future. In this connection, the article pointed out the struggle being waged by the youth the world over rallying under anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist, anti-racist and anti-oppression banners.

The recently concluded Second Congress of AETU also prompted editorial comments by the other two weeklies, the Oromo language *Barisa* and the Arabic language *Al-Alem*. *Barisa* underlined the decisive role the organizational strength of the working class plays in a revolutionary process to realize the ultimate objectives of the revolution by way of removing all possible impediments. In this connection, the Oromo language paper underlined the significant steps taken by the Revolutionary Government and COPWE with the view to enabling the working masses fulfil their obligations in the on-going construction process. The same is true about the current reorganization and

restructuring of AETU and AEPA, *Barisa* added.

In a similar manner, *Al-Alem* noted that the nation witnessed over the week the convening of the Second Congress of AETU organized on a new basis with the view to enabling Ethiopian workers face the challenges ahead and to realize the aspirations of the broad Ethiopian masses. *Al-Alem* underlined that the current reorganization in accordance with the resolutions of the Second Congress of the CC of COPWE has an important bearing in hastening the establishment of the party of the working people and realizing the role of AETU as a link between the party and the working masses. Finally, *Al-Alem* noted that the Congress which convened at such a decisive stage will have an important role in mobilizing workers to maximize productivity and carry out their responsibilities in the international struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and reaction in general.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ROADS TO COFFEE PRODUCING AREAS UNDERSCORED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Jul 82 p 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Coffee is the backbone of Ethiopia's economy. It is, therefore, necessary to make efforts to expand the country's coffee development and to open new roads to areas where coffee production is very high.

The opening of Mizan-Tepi and Metu-Algei feeder roads in Kaffa and Illubabor regions which were constructed by Cuban road construction brigades and recently inaugurated by Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, PMAC Secretary-General and COPWE Executive Committee member, will no doubt contribute significantly to the development of coffee production in the country.

The opening of the road will also be very advantageous to the economic and social life of the people as this will solve the problem that the peasant had in the past in bringing his coffee production to the market. It will also be possible for the Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development to educate the surrounding peasantry modern ways of coffee farming to expand coffee development in the country.

In a statement given by the Public Relations Department of the Ministry the Sheko and Tepi districts were inaccessible districts by car and it was impossible for the Ministry to send manpower to collect the coffee that used to be consumed by birds and monkeys.

The Department revealed that around 200,000 tons of coffee is being produced in the country at present. Focusing on contraband trade, the Department stated that five percent or 10,000 tons was wasted through this illicit trade. Up to last May 65 tons of coffee were seized from contrabandists by coffee control workers. To control this illicit trade the Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development has taken measures to strengthen the coffee control stations by increasing manpower and by establishing additional stations where necessary. The Ministry has also a plan to encourage mass and government organizations at the boundaries to form control committees in order to check contraband trade. The statement of the Public Relations Department said that coffee contraband trade deprives the country of much needed foreign currency earning which would be useful to establish development ventures to enhance socialist economic development.

From the overall coffee production of the country 50 percent or 100,000 tons of coffee is consumed in the country, according to the Ministry.

Intensive research work has been made to find out coffee that is resistant to diseases. The research has given fruitful result because some 15 different kinds of coffee disease-resistant selections have been found. The seeds of some of these selections have been multiplied and their seedlings planted in the major coffee producing regions.

Planting the seedlings of the new selections began in 1971 E.C. and the plants are today in good condition having now started to bear berries, according to the statement.

The Public Relations Department further disclosed that to see the strength and resistance of the selections further study and research is being conducted by the Agricultural Research Institute and the Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development. The result was that no sign of the coffee disease has been seen in the plants so far.

Much of the coffee production of the country is obtained from peasants' coffee farms. The majority of the coffee trees of peasants are old ones which do not give good production. Therefore, stumping--the activity of renewing old coffee trees by cutting the old trees so that new ones may grow--is being accomplished in large areas. In this connection from 1971-1974 Ethiopian Calendar year, old coffee trees of peasants' associations and of individual peasants on 4,000 hectares have been renewed.

The Department disclosed that the Ministry had a plan to export 100,000 tons of pure coffee to the world market this year of which 79,169 tons have been sent up to last April. This means 67 percent of what was planned for ten months has been achieved. The remaining tons will be sent as planned for agitations are being carried out in every region.

Focusing on tea development in the country the Public Relations Department of the Ministry further disclosed that tea development is going on in two localities--one in Gumero locality of Gore province in Illubabor region, and the other in Wishwish locality of Gimbo district, Kaffa province, in Kaffa region.

The Gumero Tea Development Project covers 130 hectares. Tea seedlings on 80 hectares will be planted this year and in the coming three years an area of 400 hectares will be developed to translate into practice the plan of the Revolutionary Government.

The Wishwish Tea Development Project was running its development activities only on 11 hectares. But with the loan recently obtained from the African Development Bank and with the budget allotted by the Revolutionary Government expansion of the project is already underway. It is planned to develop tea on 500 hectares during the coming five years and planting of tea seedlings have already started as of last May.



Alongside the tea development millions of seedlings of ecalyptus trees will be planted for firewood, the Department disclosed.

After a few years the tea development at the two projects will meet the demand of the country and save the foreign currency that is being expended for importing tea. There is no doubt that this will also create job opportunities for many people.

CSO: 4700/1570

## BRITISH RELATIONS DESCRIBED AS FRUITFUL

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3388, 12 Jul 82 p 1805

[Text]

Britain-Gabon relations seem to be waxing particularly fruitful at the moment. Last month's visit by the Foreign Minister Martin Bongo has been followed up by a visit from Gustave Anchoucy, the Minister of Agriculture, who is one of the many foreign visitors from the agriculture sector attending the Royal Show. The Bongo visit included a meeting with Foreign Secretary Pym, a visit to the House of Commons, a foray into darkest Wales. I am told that the visit merited 20 minutes on Gabon television. Earlier this year, the Libreville national daily *L'Union* carried a supplement (what it called a "publireportage") on "British penetration in Gabon" which was a long account of the efforts of British businessmen to expand in the Gabonese market, stressing the theme that Gabon is no one's private hunting ground (*chasse-gardée*). It was adorned with a picture of the visit last year of the Duke of Kent (who headed a businessmen's delegation), and mentioned particularly the ECGD credits for £60m., which relate to the participation of two British construction firms, Taylor Woodrow and Wimpey, to the tune of 22.5 per cent in the Eurotrag consortium which provisionally has the contract for constructing the £308m. second stretch of the Trans-Gabon railway. This stretch runs from Booué to the President's home town of Franceville, and is frequently described as the largest construction project going on at the moment in Africa. All this is a far cry from the early days of the Trans-Gabon railway, when it was widely attacked (especially in the British press) as an unviable prestige project, following the World Bank's criticisms of it. Apart from British

aid funds, there have been other pickings for British firms, such as Plessey, who have a contract for airport equipment, and Balfour Beatty, who are involved in the construction of the new Gabon Sheraton.

In his speech at a lunch offered by the British government, M. Bongo recalled the long association of Britain and Gabon, going back to the days of the 19th century traders when two British firms, Hatton and Cookson and John Holt, were particularly active. There are still areas of Libreville, he said, called Glass and London, and many Gabonese have English names, including Walker. These were the days when a British trader, a certain Mr. Walker, in the 1850s, actually founded the settlement on the Ogooué River which became Lambaréné of Schweitzer fame. Later Mary Kingsley's travels among the Fang achieved for them and for Gabon a certain immortality in Victorian England. Even now British timber traders still refer to okoumé hardwood as "Gaboon". There was also a period when the French, seeing the extent of the activity of British traders in what was ostensibly their sphere of influence, were prepared to exchange Gabon for The Gambia in the 1970s, but it was resisted by a lobby of Bathurst merchants and their friends in Liverpool. (What a lot of history would have been different if that had happened!).

After Gabon became French in 1886 relations inevitably stagnated and declined through the colonial period, and as independence approached, the French commercial grip seemed to tighten. John Holt pulled out (they are now, it seems trying to get back in), and Hatton and Cookson are

only indirectly related to UAC via their Paris subsidiary. Gabon, over the years, has made various overtures towards London, opening an embassy in 1962, closing it in 1964, re-opening in 1968, but it was only with the decision of the British to open a two-man mini-mission in Gabon in 1978 that relations began to enter their present happy state. Some of the credit must go to Christopher Macrae, the first Ambassador, (who is now the head of the West Africa Department in the Foreign Office). There have been a series of visits in both directions, culminating in that of President Bongo to London in 1980, a much more successful exercise than an earlier rather unproductive visit in the early 1970s. At the moment, it must be added, the psychological atmosphere is right, for Bongo's Gabon is reportedly not very enchanted with the Socialist government in Paris, and has certainly stepped up its attempts to diversify its relations since last year. But the process did start before, and relates as much to a belated awakening in Britain.

CSO: 4700/1580

## MURDERS OF HIGH COURT JUDGES SEEN AS VERY SIGNIFICANT

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3388, 12 Jul 82 pp 1797, 1798

[Article by Nii K. Bentsi-Enchill]

[Text]

THE CORPSES of three High Court judges and the personnel director of the Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation were found near Akuse on the Accra Plains on July 4. Mrs. Justice Cecilaa Koranteng-Addow (aged 46), Mr. Justice K. A. Agyepong (56), and Mr. Justice F. P. Sarkodee (53) had been abducted on various pretexts from their homes on June 30 by four armed men. The four victims were buried in Accra on July 7 which the PNDC declared a day of national mourning, but this has yet to be confirmed. There are no early indications of when and where Major Acquah was kidnapped. Reuters described the corpses as "bullet-ridden and partially burnt".

In a broadcast on the evening of July 5, Flt-Lt. J. J. Rawlings, chairman of the PNDC, expressed his "horror and that of the government at these hideous acts of terrorism. We condemn these acts from the depths of our hearts, that they are against all the principles which this revolutionary process is designed to advance". The PNDC chairman said the armed forces had been put on the alert and that it was already clear that the "shameful deed" was carried out by the enemies of the nation who in the absence of superior military force, had adopted "the tactics of terrorists by the kidnapping and murder of innocent citizens in order to create an atmosphere of fear and panic among the population and to use those as an opportunity for further action".

Flt-Lt. Rawlings said such terrorism, "whether originating from counter-revolutionaries or elements ostensibly sympathetic to the revolutionary process",

could not be allowed to go unpunished. If so allowed, it would plunge Ghana into anarchy and chaos and destroy the advance towards real democracy. He assured the nation that a high-powered investigation [led by the PNDC Secretary for Interior, Mr. Johnny Hansen] was making every effort to trace the "criminals who have perpetrated this horrible act, and to deal with them, whoever they are and whatever their motive, in accordance with the democratic laws of this country".

The PNDC chairman emphasised the great importance of unity at this critical time in the struggle to ensure social justice. He therefore called on all working people and democratic-minded people to express their "abhorrence and condemnation of these criminal acts", and expressed profound and sincere condolences to the bereaved families.

A statement from the Judicial Service expressed profound shock at the "callous and cold-blooded murder" of three of its members. The judges had found "no discoverable motive" for the murders and that the victims had performed their duties in accordance with their judicial oaths. Flt-Lt. Rawlings had advised the judiciary to continue to discharge their duties undaunted, but "much as judges would want to do so, it is impossible that normal functioning of the courts should be unaffected by this event. Accordingly, normal functioning of the courts cannot be guaranteed for some time".

The manner of the killings, the fact that three of the four were judges, and the political context of relatively overt class struggle in Ghana make these murders

very significant. These are political murders that objectively damage the PNDC. The main target of the murders are the Ghanaian middle classes who may believe they have now seen the symbolic kidnapping and murder of the liberal democratic order. Having begun to regain some of the confidence they had before December 31, the middle classes feel the spectre of anarchic lawlessness they always see over the shoulder of progressive change has become dramatically concrete. With more desperation than courage, the Bar Association has alleged there has been a "now obvious pattern of abductions and murders on Ghanaians all over the country".

One must begin any chronology with the violence and thuggery brought to bear against, and unmatched by, the CPP before and after independence by the National Liberation Movement and the United Party. The bomb attacks against Kwame Nkrumah in the early 1960s killed and maimed innocents. For some people, such acts of unprecedented ruthlessness justified preventive detention.

The killings associated with the 1966 coup d'état began with that of General Kotoka and ended with the 1967 executions of Lts. Arthur and Yeboah, the latter being the first "judicial" executions. There was violence of different degrees perpetrated by the Busia government against workers, and also against some of the aliens forced to leave Ghana.

The Acheampoing regime opened with the "mistaken identity" death after torture of the brother of Mr. J. B. da Rocha of the Progress Party. By 1975 there had been instances of workers shot and killed by police and soldiers in Tema, Obuasi and Samreboi. In 1975, a "stray bullet" from riot police killed the Sudanese student at Legon, Mekki Abbas Abdelsalam, instead of one of the demonstrating campus workers. By the time the subversion case involving Captain Tsikata (rtd.) came to trial, the 63-year-old Mr. Allotey had been tortured to death. Through 1977-78, police and soldiers had displayed stunning ferocity in brutalising students protesting against UNIGOV in Accra, Kumasi and Cape Coast. Government-sponsored thuggery increased, and included the killings of at least four people at a People's Movement for Freedom and Justice rally in Kumasi in January 1978.

It was also during these years that the police force became notorious for apparently wanton use of their increasingly sophisticated arms. It would be useful to know the total number of "thieves" who

have been shot and killed by policemen since the mid-1970s. It was the killing of a Legon student at Accra railway station by a policeman in early 1979 which really highlighted this problem.

Over these 25-odd years, other forms of murder and violence must not be forgotten. The brutally repressive relations between the forces of law and order and the ordinary population are constant features. Another constant has been murder and violence arising from stool and skin disputes, as well as the custom that dead kings are accompanied by servants. Murders in civil life have tended to be unspectacular, cutlass slayings in rural areas, tending to predominate and given sudden insights into the state of the rural areas, as the growing number of "economic" suicides gave insight into the state of the economy. The Bar Association no doubt remembers the Sunyani murder case involving the lawyer Ohene Djan, which was controversially parlayed into manslaughter. Inter-ethnic disputes have been fairly regular, but nothing such as the recent troubles between Brong-Ahafo and the Ashanti stool comes near the untold story of the Nanumba-Konkomba war in the second quarter of 1981 which resulted in up to 2,000 deaths.

After this brief chronology, it is evident that Ghana was not an "erstwhile peaceful country", and that violence of a directly or indirectly political character has been a constant feature. The main feature of past violence where related to state power is its generally reactionary character, in recent years specifically directed against advocates of progressive and democratic change. The June 4 period was a turning point. Perhaps for the first time, the hitherto dominant middle classes were seriously threatened. The eight executions served as a spectacle of punishment which somewhat mollified angry lower ranks and a lot of civilians over the excesses of a vaguely-defined exploiter class. For the middle-classes it was a warning, either to eliminate "subversives" or to run Ghana's affairs better in future.

Now the worst fears of the middle classes have been realised. The instruments of violence formerly owned by the neo-colonial state and trained to defend its interests, have turned, and (so they believe) soldiers have brutally murdered three guarantors of constitutional rule. There has been immediate speculation exclusively on the revenge motive: Sarkodee quashed Henry Djaba's AFRC conviction and ordered journalists not to

report it; Koranteng-Addow, directly, and Agyepong indirectly, were connected with adverse rulings when GIHOC workers petition against wrongful dismissal, which Acquah is said to have been a close friend of Col. Annor Odjidjah, director of Military Intelligence. Therefore, the argument runs, it must be AFRC/PNDC people who are responsible.

There are no easy answers. If an outside job, it could involve combined Ghanaian and foreign interests using Ghanaians, soldiers or civilians. If an inside job, it is most likely to be soldiers, and a case of political suicide if anybody in the PNDC sponsored it. Perhaps some lower ranks hungered too long for the spectacle of punishment. When the ranks are nominally in power, the old training — essentially to repress, mainly ordinary people, rarely the middle class — continues to operate. The brutalities of the past six months (even if multiplied, when not invented, by political opponents) must be condemned no less strongly than these murders. The nature of the armed forces relates to the evolution of the society and policy.

CSO: 4700/1580

GHANAIANS IN LONDON DISTRIBUTING ANTI-REVOLUTION PROPAGANDA

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 1 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by George Sydney]

[Text]

A COUNTER revolutionary group of Ghanaians who are reported to be resident in London have been distributing leaflets containing anti-revolutionary propaganda among the general public in the Northern Region in an attempt to sabotage the on-going revolution.

A resident of Tamale who went to the General Post Office in the municipality to collect his mail received a parcel from London containing many of such leaflets.

The man who told a member of the local People's Defence Committee that he had friends and relatives in London said he did not know the person who addressed the parcel to him.

The leaflets contained photographs of civilians being molested by men in army uniforms.

Under the photographs were captions which read: "Is this the justice Ghanaians have been assured of?"

The captions alleged that the photographs were taken during the June 4, 1979 revolution.

A resident of Sakasaka a suburb of the Tamale junior staff quarters also said that he found similar leaflets on his doorsteps ~~one morning recently.~~

Meanwhile, a spokesman for local PDCs in the area has called on members of PDCs to exercise extra vigilance with a view to tracking down local collaborators of the counter-revolutionary groups.

In another development, similar leaflets have been received by some residents of Bolgatanga through the mail, reports Albert Sam.

CSO: 4700/1568

# CHIEF OF DEFENSE STAFF CALLS FOR CHURCH-STATE COOPERATION

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 5 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Peter Abban]

[Text]

**T**HE Chief of Defence Staff, Brigadier J. Nunoo-Mensah has called on Christians to rid themselves of unwholesome tendencies in order to be able to point out the mistakes in the society.

He said Ghanaians must be courageous to point out mistakes, no matter from what quarters they were committed.

Brig. Nunoo-Mensah, also a member of the PNDC, was addressing a congregation of the People's Church of Ghana in Accra yesterday during their Holy Feast and thanksgiving Service after 14 days of fasting and prayers for the nation.

The CDS reminded the people that leaders were as human as they were and were bound to make mistakes, but it was for the people and the church to point out such mistakes.

He said if out of fear, the people continued to keep mute and allow the wrong doing to continue, the country would witness perpetual instability.

## REVOLUTION

He said the Revolution would succeed only when Ghanaians were bold to speak their minds and work hard.

Brig. Nunoo-Mensah made it clear that the Revolution had claimed many lives and if such lives should not be lost in vain, then the people must all work hard and eschew greed and apathy.

He referred to the role expected of the youth in the Revolution and called on them to work harder to create wealth for the nation.

The PNDC member called for co-operation between the church and the state because they had common objectives geared towards building a true welfare state for the people.

He said everyone should be his brother's keeper and not his assassin.

The Brigadier called on the people to try to understand how the problem facing the country came about, saying it was only when they understood the problems that they could make no mistakes again.

CSO: 4700/1568



GHANA

PDCs, DEVELOPMENT BODIES TO FINE THOSE NOT ATTENDING COMMUNAL LABOR

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 9 Jul 82 p 8

[Text] People's Defence Committees and Town Development Committees will be allowed, by a law to be published soon, to impose fines on those who fail to attend communal labour.

Speaking at a rally organized by the Department of Community Development at Nyampesase in Ashanti to explain the aims and objectives of the Revolution, a member of the Ashanti Regional Interim Coordinating Committee for PDCs said traditional rulers would also be empowered to impose fines on people who refused to attend meetings summoned by the beating of gong-gong.

He stressed that since it was the responsibility of all people living in a community to contribute to its development, everyone should play his part well.

He expressed the need for PDCs to be devoted to duty.

The member warned PDCs not to collect or keep moneys in the course of their duties and asked them to allow members of Town Development Committees to take charge of financial matters.

Miss Grace Arthur, Ashanti Regional Officer of the Department of Community Development appealed to the people to respond favourably to self-help projects to develop their area.

She explained that the department would assist the rural people to undertake development projects they themselves had initiated.--GNA

CSO: 4700/1568

GHANA

PNDC URGED TO BACK KOREAN REUNIFICATION

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 9 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by John Ackom-Asante]

[Text] The People's Revolutionary League of Ghana yesterday called on the government to declare its well-considered support for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's proposals for the reunification of the Korean peninsula.

The League also called for PNDCs support for the democratic struggles of the South Korean people, youth and students against fascist administration.

In a release to mark the Month for the Joint Struggle Against Foreign Manoeuvres for the Reunification of Korea (June 24-July 27), the League said it had the conviction that the reunification of the entire Korean peninsula could be achieved "only on the basis of the DPRK formula that spells out ten proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea."

It noted that no country had the right to station its troops in another country with the express purpose of mounting what could not but be a temporary obstacle in the way of the aspiration of the teeming millions of the unhappy host country's people.

CSO: 4700/1568

GHANA

ALITALIA RESUMING ROME-ACCRA FLIGHTS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 9 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Elvis D. Aryeh]

[Text] The Italian national airline Alitalia is to resume weekly direct flights from Rome to Accra shortly.

The new Italian Ambassador to Ghana, Mr Mario Ferrari di Capri who announced this said, "The political green light has already been given by the Italian Government for Alitalia to resume direct flights to Ghana within the next few weeks.

Mr di Capri was speaking to newsmen in Accra yesterday after he had presented his Letters of Credence to the PNDC at the Castle, Osu.

The Ambassador indicated that initially there would be one flight every week.

Flights between Accra and Rome were suspended in early 1981 as a result of a misunderstanding between the Ghana Airways and Alitalia over contravention of existing bilateral air service agreement.

On February 27 last year, the former Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr Harry Sawyer, announced the suspension of the flights with the allegation that Alitalia had not been friendly to Ghana Airways and its passengers.

Ghana Airways has already resumed its flights through Rome.

CSO: 4700/1568

## FUEL MINISTRY ANNOUNCES FUEL ALLOCATION CUTS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 5 Jul 82 pp 1, 3

[Text]

**A** 25 per cent cut in petrol allocation to private cars was announced at the week-end.

It takes effect from today.

A statement from the Fuel and Power Ministry said allocation for government vehicles would also be reduced by 20 per cent.

Allocation for all commercial vehicles, however, remains the same.

The Ministry said the four-by-two (4 x 2) gallons weekly (pink) coupons becomes three by-two (3 x 2) weekly and private coupons (pink) drawing six-by-two (6 x 2) is reduced to five-by-two (5 x 2) a week.

Government vehicle coupons which currently draw ten-by-two (10 x 2) gallons (blue) will now take eight-by-two (8 x 2) weekly. Those taking five-by-two (5 x 2) gallons weekly (blue) will now draw four-by-two (4 x 2) weekly.

Under the changes, sale of petrol to consumer accounts--that is filling stations which do not retail or serve the public--are reduced by 25 percent with respect to the 1981 average monthly sales figures.

The sale of petrol to government institutions by oil companies is also reduced by 25 per cent with respect to the 1981 average monthly delivery figures.

Explaining the rationale behind the changes, the statement said the measures had become necessary to ensure that there was enough petrol to back the face value of the ration coupons.

Data available in the Ministry indicate that even though the demand for gasoline has exceeded the supply since 1977, the importation of petrol engine vehicles still continues.

As at last December, the total quantity of coupons issued to the various categories of vehicles is 1.3 million gallons per week. The quantity of petrol available for sale at filling stations and other retail outlets is 1.11 million gallons per week, leaving a shortfall of 200,000 gallons.

Even with these reductions, there still remains a shortfall of 90,000 gallons a week which the Ministry hopes the general public will help to eliminate through voluntary reductions.

The statement appealed to all oil companies, petrol dealers, station attendants as well as the general public to comply strictly with the new changes, noting that the Inspectorate Unit of the Ministry will go round the filling stations to ensure adherence.

CSO: 4700/1568

## NUNOO-MENSAH MEETS WITH OIL DRILLING COMPANY PRESIDENT

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 1 Jul 82 p 8

[Article by Raymond Harry Reynolds]

[Text]

**B**RIGADIER Joseph Nunoo-Mensah, Chief of Defence Staff, yesterday said that "any thinking that the country can do without private participation is not correct".

However, he made it clear that the country must ensure that a due share is given to her in every investment made here.

The CDS made these remarks yesterday at a meeting in his office with Mr Harper A. High, president and chief executive officer of Agri-Petco International, the US-based firm currently drilling for oil off the coast of Saltpond.

The CDS, who is also a member of the PNDC, urged Ghanaians to understand that the country's resources would be meaningless to them unless they were put into proper use for their benefit.

He assured Mr High that the Government would ensure the protection and safety of the company's employees. He further assured him that investigations would be conducted into a report that some unidentified armed men harassed the company's employees at their Tema warehouse on June 16, this year.

The CDS asked the press to create through their reporting, the necessary atmosphere that would encourage investment.

Earlier, Mr High had disclosed that Agri-Petco was producing 1,250 barrels of crude oil a day.

The president said the company had planned to drill two additional wells in the country at an estimated cost of between 50 and 60 million US dollars.

He said his visit to the country was the result of a telex he received on alleged harassment of his staff at Tema and also "talks of nationalization of the oil company".

Mr High said every month, a complete report on the company's activities at Saltpond is sent to the Petroleum Department Ministry of Fuel and Power, Land and Natural Resources and the Geological Survey Department. These reports are always checked up by Ghanaian officials.

The president gave the assurance that Agri-Petco would continue developing the Saltpond oil, and therefore asked the Government, to advise it whenever the company's activities clashed with Ghana's interest.

HYDROELECTRIC POWER CAPACITY INCREASE

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

**GHANA'S total hydro-electric power capacity is now 1060 megawatts. This has been made possible by the commissioning of the Kpong hydro-electric project.**

Announcing this at the commissioning ceremony yesterday at Akuse, the Chairman of the PNDC

Fit-Lt J. J. Rawlings, said this development is of benefit, not only to our people, but also to our sister countries in West Africa to whom Ghana already sells power, especially Togo and Benin.

He further announced that soon Ghana and the

Ivory Coast would be in a position to support each other in times of need.

Furthermore, the Volta River Authority and its counterpart in Nigeria are engaged in consultations to study possibilities for a link up of the Nigeria power system with Ghana's through Benin and Togo.

Fit-Lt Rawlings stated that the PNDC would support every effort for Ghana and her neighbours to work together to extract for mutual use, maximum benefits from their investments in energy resources and to schedule such investments rationally.

CSO: 4700/1568

FARMERS VOLUNTARILY REDUCE PRODUCER PRICE OF COCOA

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 7 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

**F**ARMERS in the Nyame Bekyere area of the Sefwi Wiawso district in the Western Region say they have voluntarily reduced the producer price of their cocoa from the official price of C720 to C300 a bag.

The farmers, from about 30 villages in the area, are the first group in the country to respond to the PNDC appeal for voluntary reduction in the cocoa price.

At a rally at Nyame Bekyere, also attended by the People's Defence Committees in the area, the farmers said the reduction was their contribution towards the success of the Revolution.

According to Radio Ghana, the chief farmer of the area, Nana Kwarteng used the occasion to appeal to the PNDC and the Western Regional Agricultural Task Force to set up a labour pool as a means of helping farmers to reduce labour cost.

Nana Kwarteng asked the government to supply farmers with the necessary inputs and undertake a crash programme to get pipe-borne water to the rural areas.

Addressing the rally, the PNDC military representative in charge of cocoa evacuation in the district, thanked the farmers in the area for taking the initiative to reduce the price.

He appealed to them to help end smuggling of cocoa in the area.

CSO: 4700/1568

## BRIEFS

POSSIBLE COCOA PRODUCTION DECLINE--Ghana's cocoa production for the 1981/82 crop year may show an overall decline of some 28,000 metric tonnes from the 1980/81 figure, according to the Gill and Duffus statistics for May this year. The country's 1980/81 production figure was estimated at 258,000 metric tonnes and the forecast figure for the current season is 230,000 metric tonnes. However, Ghana still keeps her third place on the chart of the world's major producers of the crop. The Ivory Coast is expected to keep her first place with a further rise in production. She recorded an estimated 412,000 metric tonnes last season and will go up to 460,000 tonnes in 1981/82. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Jul 82 p 1]

UPPER REGION DROUGHT--A severe drought has hit the Upper Region for almost a month now and newly planted crops are withering away. A survey conducted by the Graphic in the Bawku Navrongo, Bolgatanga and Sandema districts revealed that if the rains do not set in within the next few days these areas would have poor harvests. A cross-section of the farmers interviewed expressed concern over the lack of rains. This is one particular year that farming in the area has been given a big boost with the availability of tractors resulting in mass participation and the utilization of every available land and the farmers are afraid that their efforts would come to nought because of lack of rain. The farmers therefore called on christians and moslems throughout the country to say special prayers for the rains to set in. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 9 Jul 82 p 8]

CSO: 4700/1568



RESULTS OF SEKOU TOURE'S US VISIT NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3388, 12 Jul 82 pp 1798, 1799

[Article by Eddie Momoh]

[Excerpt]

GUINEAN PRESIDENT Ahmed Sékou Touré visited the United States for five days last week to talk about aid and American foreign investment for his country. Touré had talks with President Reagan, Vice-President George Bush, former Secretary of State Alexander Haig, his successor George Shultz, and later met with more than 100 representatives of American and Japanese firms at a seminar organised by former President of the Chase Manhattan Bank David Rockefeller.

The Guinean President himself later told reporters that he found more understanding on his present trip to Washington than in four previous visits when he had been invited by Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Carter, a fact he credited to Mr. Rockefeller. "We made clear our position on private enterprise, clarifying Guinean politics which used to represent Guinea as a communist country opposed to private investment," the President said after he had had talks with President Reagan at the White House. Touré said Guinea was ripe for development by private enterprise investment, adding that he was encouraged by what he called the climate for co-operation that he found on this trip.

"Your creative genius and those of Europe, Canada and Japan," declared Sékou Touré, "your pragmatic approach, your open-mindedness . . . combined with our ability to give you profitable investment outlet constitute the major reason that led us to come here." While there was room for private investment in Guinea, and while the nation understood the concerns of foreign investors and was in accord with their needs for adequate rates of

return and profit repatriation, Touré told his American audience that the investment in Guinea "must contribute to our national policies, our constitution, our laws and regulations, our material interests and our moral values." Guinea, he said, considers co-operation with the United States "something that will be very far-reaching and very positive not only for our two peoples, but also for Africa and the Third World."

At a meeting with the Guinean Investment Council of New York, Mr. Francis Standard, executive vice President of Chase Manhattan Bank's international department, paid tribute to the Guinean delegation. Mr. Standard said few men had shown the leadership ability and skill and commanded high respect as Sékou Touré. "It is characteristic of his imagination and energy," said Mr. Standard, "that he has chosen to visit the United States to set his country's needs and opportunities before the American community." Guinean's economic future he said, would be profoundly enhanced by the relationship cultivated between foreign investors and the domestic leadership.

After an hour-long meeting at the State Department with under Secretary of State, Lawrence Eagleburger, and with Chester Crocker (Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs), a State Department spokesman said that the discussion had centered on the question of increasing US economic ties with Guinea. Touré was also reported to have asked the Foreign Relations Committee for their support for the formation of a US agricultural task force for Guinea on the lines to the one that exists for Nigeria.

PUBLIC SERVICE RIDDLED WITH CORRUPTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jul 82 p 13

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

**THE** little mountain kingdom of Lesotho is on her knees financially — her public and semi-State service riddled with embezzlement, fraud, corruption, graft, tender swindling, free-loading and simple plain maladministration and funds waste.

Millions of rands, much of it from United Nations agencies and friendly Western governments, have gone and are going down the drain or into the pockets of public servants in a situation which the country's Auditor-General, Mr D Tarr, has described as "catastrophic."

The situation is so bad, it was learned yesterday, that Mr Tarr has refused to issue a certificate clearing government accounts for the three financial years up to 1977/78.

And — sources in Lesotho say — the position has worsened since then — while many thousands of the country's citizens hover on

the brink of total starvation.

In his report on the three years — running to about 100 pages — Mr Tarr has slated the governments administration and quoted extensive examples of fraud of all types, ranging from minor freeloading of small items like sewing machines to large-scale embezzlement, fraud and tender manipulations.

In his preamble he complained bitterly of trying to get financial returns out of government departments and of being stalled by them time and again.

And he ended the report with a claim that 120 memoranda to various government departments, asking details of the payment out of state funds, had gone completely unanswered.

"This is a classic illustration of the apathy, indifference, lethargy and inertia prevailing in the public service," he said.

He said reconciliation of below-the-line

accounts was extremely difficult because of the absence of accounting records; identification of posting errors was cumbersome because prime documents were missing; and compilation of financial statements from inaccurate records was almost an impossibility.

"The last decade has seen a progressive decline and laxity in the management of the governments financial affairs and these have in turn resulted in considerable accounting delays.

"Wide-scale indiscipline has led to disregard of financial regulations and a breakdown of accounting controls which has reached catastrophic dimensions.

"Inbuilt safeguards against financial irregularities have been vitiated and this has presented opportunities for the perpetration of speculation and fraud which have escaped early detection.

"Moreover the default and delays in the supervision and process

sing of public accounts have provided an ideal climate and an excellent cover for the criminally intent who are only too aware that the detection of their misdeeds is made all the more difficult and protracted under such circumstances."

Tender board procedures had been ignored time and again — with officials awarding themselves, for instance, contracts at vastly inflated prices under other names, Mr Tarr said.

"In these cases no action was taken against the responsible officers and retrospective approvals were invariably given to condone irregularities."

Donor-funded projects had been handled "with imprudence and lack of caution which death," he said, explained. "I believe I saw struck. was also the burial vault for the

vided funds; and unchecked overzeal had resulted in accounting collapses.

Too often, Mr Tarr said, public accounts of expenditures had been "buried below the line."

Security consciousness was at such a low ebb that robberies — for instance of R63 000 by armed robbers of labourers wages with the greatest of ease — had become easy.

Access to order forms was "free and unrestricted" — with officials using them to obtain all sorts of stores and materials for household use.

Officials were in a position not only to order stores but also to certify accounts for payment — themselves appropriating the goods.

He said the control of was knocked uncon- His wife, Martha (24) killed Mr Donald Met- Sunday afternoon

## Extensive Frauds Are Revealed

**NUMEROUS** examples of totally inadequate staff control — leading to avid and extensive frauds — were uncovered by Mr Tarr.

He said:

- Retired officials had stayed on in Government houses for many months without authority and without paying rent;
- Officials under training had been paid full salaries;
- Lesotho diplomats transferred from diplomatic missions abroad had continued to stay in hotels at great ex-

pense after having been allocated houses; ● Officials allocated houses to themselves without notifying rental deductions from their salaries.

### Staggering

But, he said "the matter of overpayment of salaries reached staggering proportions when the government decided to pay teachers in church mission schools direct." These teachers were free to resign from one school and join another with notification of the changes taking

months to reach the Mission School Secretariat.

This had resulted in many teachers being paid double salaries at different schools, while many cheques returned to the Ministry for cancellation, had been fraudulently cashed.

Lack of control over the employment of temporary staff, he said, led to abuse and the appointment of friends, relatives and acquaintances — "sometimes to the entire disregard of the re-

quirements of the job."

More deplorable, however, was the misuse of the responsibility to allow fraud to take place.

### Personal use

For instance, in 1979 a Treasury official converted to personal use more than R13 000, which had purportedly been drawn to pay non-existent temporary clerks.

Numerous examples of totally inadequate staff control — leading to avid and extensive frauds — were uncovered by Mr Tarr.

## Drunken Driving Rife

GROSS and vast abuse of official Government transport — and a very high accident rate caused mainly by drunken driving — were uncovered by Mr Tarr's department in its investigations.

He said there was an "alarming rate at which Government vehicles are involved in accidents due to drunken driving, excessive speeds and so on."

Statistics showed that of 137 pool vehicles, 20 were completely written off in one six month period alone, costing the Government R125 294.

Drunken driving of Government vehicles was linked with unauthorised use of the vehicles, and

disinterest by control officials in checking and controlling the use of the vehicles.

Linked with this, were excessive motor mileage claims with audit inspections revealing that officials claimed far more than the actual motor mileages they had travelled.

In many cases, mileages claimed were "ridiculously high" and "bearing no relevance to the distances and places."

Again on the accident front, he said, losses and vehicle accidents at a cost totalling more than R430 000 were reported between September 1975 and August 1978.

## 'Ruthless' Action Will Be Taken

THE Minister of Finance of Lesotho, Mr Khetla Thabo Joshua Rakhetla, is very upset about the corruption and bad administration in his country's government.

He has, it was learnt yesterday, laid it on the line to the country's chartered accountants, known there as public accountants, and warned of "ruthless" action against corrupt officials in future.

Mr Rakhetla spoke at a Lesotho Institute of Accountants function last month, saying he "viewed with growing concern the appalling standards of financial probity and accounting standards in Government and parastatal institutions".

He said he had been "constantly exposed to a growing 'litany' of inadequate financial control and reckless squandering of scarce public funds".

## Strange Fertiliser Deal

LESOTHO is involved in a "strange deal," with more than R1-million worth of fertiliser received free by the country from the Food and Agricultural Organisation.

Mr Tarr records that the fertiliser, worth nearly R1-million in United States dollars, was sold by the country's Agricultural Development Fund.

But only R217 675 was reported by the fund as having been received.

## BRIEFS

ANC MEN HELD--Maseru--Several South African refugees have been arrested by the Lesotho police in connection with the murder of an African National Congress member, Maseru police sources reported yesterday. Mr Z.Pototo Mbali, (30), disappeared in Maseru on the evening of June 27 this year. His head was found the next day under the Orange River bridge at Quthing. He was alleged to have hidden a Mr Xolile Ondani, also an ANC member, after the ANC hierarchy had given Mr Ondani an assignment he refused to undertake, sources said. Radio Lesotho did not name those arrested but said they were South African refugees. Their party affiliation was not given "to protect the ANC," a relative of Mr Mbali claimed. A headless body has also been found at Thaba-Putsoa after another ANC man disappeared some months ago. The head has not been found. Mr Mbali's body has also not been found. His mother is expected in Maseru on Thursday to make funeral arrangements "with or without the body," a family spokesman said.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 82 p 5]

CSO: 4700/1572

## MAURITIUS

### BRIEFS

TO BECOME REPUBLIC--Antananarivo--The Indian Ocean Island of Mauritius will become a republic before the end of the year, its new leftwing Foreign Minister said in an interview published today in the Malagasy government newspaper Atrika. Mr Jean-Claude de L'Estrac said the people of the former British colony considered the symbolic presence of the British crown anachronistic, adding that a non-executive president would be elected by Parliament. He did not say whether Mauritius would leave the Commonwealth, which groups former British possessions under the symbolic leadership of Britain's Queen Elizabeth. Many countries have become republics but stayed in the Commonwealth. A radical coalition of the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) and the Mauritian Socialist Party (PSM) swept to power in general elections last month ending the 14-year centre-right rule of Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam who is 81. Mr de L'Estrac has said Mauritius will adopt a policy of non-alignment and seek the demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean.--Sapa-Reuter [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jul 82 p 11]

CSO: 4700/1578

# KALANGULA RULES OUT 'INTERNAL SETTLEMENT'

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

**THE CDA will participate in an internally-supervised election next year but it will not agree to an 'internal settlement' in SWA.**

This was made clear yesterday by the party's leader, Mr Peter Kalangula.

He was in Windhoek on party business and was interviewed by The Advertiser. Mr Kalangula returned to Owambo this morning.

Mr Kalangula said however that all indications were that an internationally supervised election will take place and the CDA is planning accordingly.

But if Swapo does not participate and the election is internally supervised, the CDA will contest it to end 'ethnic apartheid' in SWA and to have the

situation renegotiated such that Swapo does participate and independence is internationally recognised.

Mr Kalangula expressed concern however that both SA and the Western Contact Group are keeping the internal parties in the dark concerning the latest international developments concerning SWA.

"I don't know what they need to hide about Namibia," he said.

Similar sentiments were expressed by the Coloured Labour Party and Damara Raad a fortnight ago in telegrams to the UN Secretary-General and SA Prime Minister.

On the other hand Mr Kalangula conceded that it might be difficult at this stage to get Swapo to participate in an election and said he appreciated the efforts by all those concerned to bring Swapo in.

Mr Kalangula said that his party had not yet

started campaigning but would start as soon as the way to an election was clear.

"We don't have the resources to campaign aimlessly," he said.

He said the CDA hoped to set up offices all round the country and he dismissed allegations that the CDA was intended to be a purely Owambo-based party.

"Sure, I am an Owambo and the greater part of my personal following is Owambo, but that does not mean that I don't want the party to be open to and supported by all. That is the reason I felt uncomfortable in the DTA. I didn't like the barriers and I wanted it to be a single party for all."

Mr Kalangula also dismissed allegations that the CDA was an Owambo nationalist party aimed at Owambo domination of the country.

RP CALLS FOR STRICTER CONTROL OF SA POLITICIANS IN SWA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

**CALLS for reform** are contained in several motions on the fifth Republican Party congress agenda to be followed when the party meets in Windhoek later this month.

These include a call for stricter control of SA politicians coming to Namibia to address meetings, greater recognition of the 12th population group in the allocation of income tax funds, a warning to the SA Government via the Ministers Council that its military and bureaucratic representatives in the Territory should also contribute to the improvement of community relations and military training should be made compulsory for all farmers and their employees.

Politicians from outside Namibia should be forced to obtain permission from the Department of Internal affairs before being allowed to address public meetings in the Territory, a

motion from the RP's Tsumeb constituency states.

Second-tier representative authorities should not receive income from personal income tax paid by those registered as non-ethnic Namibians in the so-called 12th population group, according to a motion to be tabled by the Klein Windhoek constituency of the Party.

If this is found to be impracticable, all personal income tax should be abolished and replaced by sales tax, it adds.

In a lengthy motion the RP's Windhoek East constituency urges the Ministers Council to call on the SA Government to make it clear to its representatives in Namibia serving in the civil service or the defence force that they are in a host country on the instruction of their government and that they should subject themselves to the laws of the land as well as take special note of public understanding and interpersonal relations while in SWA.

The implementation of

compulsory military training including the handling of weapons and radio operating, for all farmers and their employees, is called for by the Witvlei branch of the RP.

One motion calls on the Ministers Council to give serious consideration to the possible introduction of a permanent ombudsman empowered to investigate any complaints against government services, while another urges the soonest implementation of the penalty clause provided for in the abolition of discrimination act.

A request that all ground floors of government buildings in Kaiser street should be let to private businesses is contained in another motion of the Klein Windhoek constituency.

On welfare and pensions two motions call for consideration of a national pension scheme for SWA and the promulgation of a national welfare Act by the National Assembly.

The Uhlenhorst branch calls in its motion for

private contractors also to be allowed to convey mealies from SA to SWA, and for the Territory to pay SA its export price on mealies and not the much higher domestic price which SWA currently pays.

Tax disincentives calculated on farm sizes should be introduced to promote productivity amongst SWA's farmers, the RP's Uhlenhorst Branch gives notice of in its motion.

Other motions to be tabled at the RP congress include:

- Idle schools belonging to the Administration for Whites should be handed over to other population groups.

- The Ministers Council must see to it that the Information Service concentrates "more effectively on the propagation of the achievement of the Council of Ministers and National Assembly, and the new political dispensation which has been achieved in SWA."



SPPF LEADER STRESSES NONALIGNED MOVEMENT, ANTI-IMPERIALISM

Victoria NATION in English 19 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE need for solidarity, unity and economic co-operation to successfully fight imperialism and its allies has been stressed by SPPF Secretary-General Guy Sinon to the general conference of the Tripoli-based International Centre to resist Imperialism, Racism, Zionism and Reaction.

In a speech to the Centre's first general conference, which closes at the end of this week, Mr Sinon said that the developing world had several institutions enabling their member states to form a united front against the imperialist block.

Bringing together all the developing countries was the Non-Aligned Movement which, through its member states, was considered by the imperialists as a force to be reckoned with. Mr Sinon said, so much so that attempts to divide it were all too common.

"Being a democratic organisation, the Non-Aligned Movement in its internal deliberations reserves the right to

discuss frankly on subjects of mutual interest. The democratic procedure may lead the imperialist forces to believe that the movement can be manipulated.

"However, it is true to say that the movement can achieve more concrete results in the fight against imperialism. More efforts should be made to maintain a greater cohesion among its members and define more precise and practical goals in the struggle against its enemies".

As far as Africa was concerned, the Front Secretary-General said, imperialism and its ally, racism could be contained through the strengthening of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). Having no counterpart in the world, this organisation embraced an entire continent comprising all independent countries and liberation movements struggling to wrest independence from their colonial rulers.

"The OAU is feared by the imperialists, its work is close-

ly followed and attempts at dividing it are frequent. The quarrel over the admission of the Saharoui Arab Democratic Republic is a blatant example of the division the OAU has been subjected to in the past few years. And yet if the members of this organisation were to present a united front towards its common enemy, imperialism, its capacity to resist political domination and economic exploitation would be so much greater".

Mr Sinon stressed that racism, the scourge of the African continent, had to be fought with greater determination. The Non-Aligned Movement and the OAU had to spare no efforts to impress on the industrialised countries the urgency to stop futile discussions and take positive action towards the independence of Namibia and the abolition of apartheid for the benefit of the African people and the own good of the white minority in South Africa, he said.

Turning to the recent invasion of Lebanon, Mr Sinon said that criminal attempt to liquidate the Palestinian people through the massacre of innocent civilians and the destruction of their legitimate organisation had revealed clearly that zionism, the right hand of imperialism in the Arab world, would not stoop short of reducing the oil-producing countries to powerless purveyors of cheap ener-

gy to Western industries so as to improve their competitiveness and increase their profitability. "Zionism can be resisted by the concerted action of the Arab countries and the solidarity of friendly states," the SPPF delegate said.

"Imperialism and its allies can only be effectively resisted by the developing world if it is economically strong. Strength can only be achieved through intensive cooperation in all fields of the economy".

The financial assistance provided by OPEC to countries of the Third World, especially those of Africa, constituted the type of economic cooperation that served to lessen the dependence of developing countries vis-à-vis imperialism, Mr Sinon continued.

#### **Intensify development**

However, much more could be done. The African Development Bank and the Arab Bank of Economic Development in Africa should be strengthened to intensify development in Africa and minimise the intervention of financial institutions that imposed crippling conditions on Third World countries.

"However," Mr Sinon continued, "economic cooperation can only come about in an atmosphere of peace. Imperialism promotes regional conflicts in various parts of the developing world to pro-

mote its arms industry and undermine the economic and political position of countries capable of holding their grounds against its interests.

"The developing world should institute a permanent committee of mediation under the aegis of the Non-Aligned Movement to settle conflicts and prevent their re-occurrence."

Mr Sinon had started his speech by going through the history of colonialism, neo-colonialism, and imperialism and the methods they used to perpetuate themselves.

"Imperialism, racism, zionism and reactionism are the most formidable enemies of the developing world and their people as they promote division and facilitate their exploitation," Mr Sinon warned.

"These enemies must be resisted at all costs through a programme of action that should be subscribed by all countries of the developing world," he added.

#### **Improve the people's consciousness**

Meanwhile, Mr. Sinon has encouraged SPPF branches to make a greater effort to develop political activities in

their respective districts so as to continually improve the ideological and political consciousness of the people.

In a meeting with branch officials — just before his departure for Tripoli — to discuss the status of SPPF branches vis-à-vis the Government, the people and national development, Mr. Sinon said that the branches should pay constant attention to the wishes and feelings of the people; take the lead in organising, politicising and motivating the people of the districts; encourage the spirit of initiative among them and defend the ideology of the Front.

After all, the Secretary General continued, the branches had a leading role in supervising and, to a certain extent, organising community life at district level.

He also urged greater contact between branch committees and the people in considering bills of law as well as in other political activities.

**SAP**

## MONETARY AUTHORITY REPORTS ON ECONOMY

Victoria NATION in English 3 Jul 82 p 2

[Text]

DURING the first quarter of 1982, the economy of Seychelles continued to suffer from spiralling impact of the decline in tourism, the Seychelles Monetary Authority said in its review for January to March 1982, now available at the National Bookshop in Victoria.

However, the resulting pressure on domestic incomes was cushioned to some extent by maintaining activity with assistance from external sources, and also by resort to domestic bank finance.

This, in turn, adversely affected the level of foreign reserves — given the country's high dependence on imports. "A prolongation of such difficulties could affect confidence", the SMA warned, adding that the magnitude of these effects depended on the understanding — in Seychelles and abroad — of the nature and size of the initial difficulties, and how soon these were likely to be reversed.

The reversal of existing trends would depend mainly

on the resumption of tourism and inward capital flows, the SMA said, including some foreign help to counteract the losses resulting from the drop in tourism and the mercenary attack of late 1981. These would of course need to be supported by domestic policies aimed at containing the pressure on foreign reserves till the situation returned to a more or less normal state.

A total of 11,986 tourists came to Seychelles in the first quarter of this year against 18,933 in the corresponding quarter of 1981, and a quarterly average of 15,106 in that year. The numbers declined from month to month as did the average length of stay.

Tourists from the Far East, though still a minority, grew in importance, outstripping those from Africa.

Income from tourism, as shown by purchases of foreign exchange by commercial banks from tourists and hotels, amounted to R. 67 million in this quarter, much

lower than R. 86 million and R. 93 million in the corresponding periods of 1981 and 1980 respectively.

"The Government is keenly aware of the critical role of tourism in the economy, and is considering a variety of measures to revive this industry", the SMA said. These included an innovative promotion of tourism in the countries which had so far sent most tourists, and those which held most promise.

According to the exchange record, proceeds from merchandise exports were only R. 3.8 million in this quarter, as against R. 10.1 million in the first quarter of 1981, and R. 7.6 million in the fourth quarter of the same year. Receipts from foreign airlines, and miscellaneous remittances were a trifle better than in the preceeding few months.

Imported and local goods had about the same weight in the Seychelles retail price index in 1981 — 0.504 and 0.496 respectively. The index was relatively steady between 134 and 135 in the second and third quarters of last year. This was the result of an actual decline by over five per cent in the index for imported goods, following the revaluation of the rupee, combining with a four per cent rise in the index for local goods. The last quarter of 1981 saw declines in both these two components, of 1.9 per cent

and 1.6 per cent respectively, resulting in a 1.7 per cent decline of the overall index.

In the January — March quarter this year, the two components of the index again displayed divergent movements. Imported goods recorded a large, five per cent decline while local goods rose by almost one per cent. The overall index fell by almost two per cent.

For a small economy like that of Seychelles, month-to-month fluctuations may often result from such chance factors as the arrival of consignments of different categories of goods from abroad, their posts of origin, and release from stocks already held by the trading sector.

There were perhaps other factors, like those related to decline in freight rates in some sectors, the mode of administration of mark-up controls, fluctuations in the value of the rupee vis-à-vis the major foreign currencies in which imports to Seychelles are generally invoiced, etc., which influenced the course of retail prices from time to time.

Another phenomenon which also seemed to call for investigation was the slow but continued rise in the index for local goods, punctuated by a decline in the last quarter of 1981.

SAP

NWU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SEMINAR IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Victoria NATION in English 24 Jun 82 p 2

[Text]

A FOUR-MEMBER delegation from the National Workers Union, led by the Permanent Negotiator Mike Mémé, returned to the Republic last weekend after a 43-day seminar in Czechoslovakia.

The involvement of a trade union in the development of a socialist society was the general topic discussed during the seminar which was held in Nertovice, a suburb of the Czech capital, Prague. The structure, importance and role of such a union was shown using Czechoslovakia's struggles during the First and Second World Wars to its po-

litical liberation in February 1948.

Mr. Mémé said that as Czechoslovakia had over 30 years of experience in socialist construction, the knowledge and ideas that he and his colleagues gained during the seminar would be very beneficial to their own work in Seychelles which is actually in a transition period from capitalism to socialism.

The most striking thing about the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (ROH) of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Mémé added, was the co-

operation between workers and managers. Each side informed the other of any changes, gains or losses in their respective work and shared advice and ideas on how to solve or improve problems.

The NWU delegation, which included three sector secretaries — Mr. Raymond Clarisse representing building and construction, Mrs. Maryline Reginald representing manufacturing industries and Mr. Jeffrey Napier representing hotels and catering — also inspected trade union work in factories.

SAP

CSO: 4700/1579

SPANISH FISHING TALKS GET A STAGE FURTHER

Victoria NATION in English 8 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

TALKS on the possibilities of Seychelles Spanish co-operation and commercial ventures in fishing have been taken quite a stage further this week with the visit here of a six strong delegation from Spain.

For the last three days the mission, led by Mr. Miguel de Aldasoro, Secretary of State in the Ministry of Fisheries, has been having talks with Seychelles Government officials and the parastatal fishing company, FIDECO.

The visit follows a successful tuna prospection project by two Spanish fishing vessels in Seychelles waters which ended in March.

Mr. de Aldasoro and his

team continued talks with Planning and Development Minister Maxime Ferrari, which had started in Spain previously, and also met Mr. Jacques Hodoul, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Seychello's delegation which held formal talks with the visitors included the Principal Secretaries for Planning and Development and for Agriculture, other officials of the two Ministries, and the FIDECO manager.

The Spanish mission departs for home today, leaving behind proposals for a joint tuna-fishing venture to be studied by the Seychelles Government.

SAP

CSO: 4700/1579

## BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV CONGRESS--The Seychelles People's Progressive Front is to be represented at the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) by Deputy Secretary-General Matthew Servina. The congress, from June 26 to 30 in Belgrade will give Mr Servina, who left last night, the opportunity to hold talks with LCY leaders on inter-party relations. At the congress Mr Servina will join other foreign socialist party and liberation movement representatives in discussing with their hosts the struggle for the further development of self-management--Yugoslavia's particular road to socialism. After the meeting, Mr Servina, as Minister for Agriculture, will hold talks with his Yugoslav counterparts. From Belgrade, Mr Servina will go to Rome for talks with the General Director of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). They will discuss aid the FAO is giving to Seychelles and plans for more aid in future. Minister Servina is expected back home on July 8.--Sapa [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 25 Jun 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1579



## CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ELECTIONS NEARLY COMPLETE

London WEST AFRICA in English 12 Jul 82 p 1810

[Text]

ELECTIONS were cancelled in thirteen of the eighty-five constituencies during the May elections due to serious irregularities. After nominations closed for the by-elections on June 11, four candidates were declared unopposed by the Electoral Commission. They were Philipson Kamara, a scientist from Koinadugu West who was first elected to Parliament in 1977 and appointed High Commissioner to Ghana; Mr. Alex Koroma, a businessman of Rotifunk who will represent Moyamba West I; the former Leader of the House Tom Smith for Bonthe South; and Abu Bakarr Kamara who was returned unopposed for Freetown Central I constituency since the incumbent, Mr. Alfred Akibo-Betts and the other candidate, Mr. W. Morgan, failed to turn up for the nomination.

Mr. Abu Bakarr Kamara who was principal of Ahmadiya Secondary School in Freetown had originally proposed to run against Dr. Abass Chernor Bundu in Port Loko North-East, but was prevailed upon to step down so that Dr. Bundu, who had left his lucrative Commonwealth secretariat post, would enjoy the "privilege and prestige" of being returned unopposed. In fact, the harassment of Mr. Alfred Akibo-Betts who had fallen out of favour with the party is seen as having been a deliberate move by the party authorities to get him out of the way and to compensate Mr. Abu Bakarr Kamara by imposing him on Freetown Central I.

A week before the by-elections, a fifth candidate, Mr. E. R. Ndomahina, former principal of Bo Teachers' College, was also declared unopposed to represent Moyamba North constituency. A tough education

administrator and strict disciplinarian, Mr. Ndomahina had been tipped for the post of Minister of Education since he had declared his intention to contest the elections.

By-elections were duly held in the remaining eight constituencies, but one of them, Koinadugu North was announced to have been cancelled at the end of polling due to "lack of security and serious irregularities." This constituency had been the scene of violence and bitter conflicts between supporters of the two candidates, former Labour Minister, Mr. A. B. M. Kamara and an engineer, Mr. Alpha Barrie, during the pre-by-election campaign.

According to reports from the constituency, the campaign had in fact developed into tribal divisions between the Yalunkas and the Fullahs, the former supporting Mr. Kamara, and the latter, Mr. Barrie. Mr. A. B. M. Kamara, 53, is a school teacher by profession, and has been one of the longest serving cabinet ministers in the Siaka Stevens government.

The by-election in Freetown East constituency was won by Alhaji Chernor Maju, former special parliamentary assistant in the Office of the First Vice-President.

Mr. Sylvanus S. Kamara, a graduate engineer, otherwise known as Murado, swept the polls in the controversial Freetown West II with 6,646 votes to beat Thomas Conteh who polled 1,193 votes and Dr. Lahai Conteh, 1,046 votes.

In Tonkolili Central, a prosperous businessman, Musa Komeh, emerged as the winning candidate with 20,732 votes against the former MP for the area, Moses Kamara, who polled 2,693 votes.

In Kono West, Mr. S. E. Gbomor, who

was deputy secretary in the Ministry of Finance, unseated the incumbent, Mr. T. Y. Gbondo by polling 35,061 votes against Mr Gbondo's 531 votes.

A Kono legal practitioner, Mr. Jon M. Kamanda, also a new entrant to politics, defeated Alhaji S. H. O. Gborie, former Minister of the Interior. Mr. Kamanda polled 24,258 votes, Alhaji Gborie 5,442 votes, and Rev. Sandy 3,306 votes.

The former Minister of Social Welfare and Rural Development, Mr. Thaimu Bangura, who had a tough time throughout the campaign for both the first and second rounds of the elections, beat his two opponents, Dr. Abdulai Timbo and Mr. Abdul Kamara. Mr. Bangura polled 2,221 votes, Dr. Timbo 7,690 votes and Mr. Kamara 6,241 votes.

Another incumbent MP, Mr. S. A. T. Koroma, won the by-election in Port Loko South with 11,559 votes against Mr. Sultan Kamara, a former employee of the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning who polled 6,241 votes.

With the by-elections concluded but for one constituency, the President announced his remaining Ministerial opponents (*West Africa*, July 5) which brought to 28 the total number of cabinet ministers. The total number of Ministers of State (without cabinet rank) is 14, and parliamentary special assistants, nine. This is the largest single number of ministerial appointments ever made in the history of the Sierra Leone Government.

CSO: 4700/1576

GRIM ECONOMIC PROSPECTS REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 12 Jul 82 p 1795

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE BUDGET SPEECH which Mr. Salia Jusu-Sheriff delivered to the Sierra Leone Parliament (see page 1801) had something of the effects of a bucket of very cold water in the face, being both surprising and refreshing.

The first surprise was that the speech included not one fiscal measure; no taxes were changed or introduced, no spending plans modified. The second surprise effectively explained the first. Towards the end of his speech Mr. Jusu-Sheriff said that having presented the Appropriation Bill to the House, in accordance with the Constitution, he proposed to defer the Second and Third readings of the Bill whilst he considered the details that it should include, as he said: "my sojourn in the Ministry of Finance has not been long enough to permit of a thorough appraisal of these complex issues which should underpin the structure of the budget. At the same time, even with my limited stay in the Ministry, I have become convinced that, in the light of our present economic problems, it is imperative that we take a new look at our budgetary methods and practices".

To meet the necessary bills of government he said that he would seek authority to draw upon the Consolidated Fund for four months, before the end of which he would present amended and more realistic estimates to the House. These are certainly needed since those already available to him foresaw total expenditure of Le480m. against an income (revenue plus grants) of Le243.3m. Mr. Jusu-Sheriff described the deficit indicated by these figures as "alarming".

Mr. Jusu-Sheriff had started his speech with the virtually traditional review of the international economic scene. It was during this review that he produced his graphic picture of the economic scissors of falling demand for exports and high financial costs cutting into the developing countries. Having pointed out the problems beyond Sierra Leone's shores, and control, he did not stay to lay the blame for the nation's discomfort overseas.

"The fault, dear Brutus, is . . . in ourselves", was implicit in the main burden of Mr. Jusu-Sheriff's words. He hinted that a partial cause of the declining yield from the country's diamond industry may stem from past policies and from an increase in smuggling. Smuggling, too, was blamed for some of the drop in Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board purchases of coffee and cocoa. At a later stage in his speech he said that "strong measures will be designed to arrest the rapid expansion of smuggling and black market transactions, in order to stem the erosion of the tax base and to augment official foreign exchange reserves.

It was when Mr. Jusu-Sheriff turned to the budgetary performance for the 1981/82 year that the awesome dimensions of the problem which he and the nation must tackle became apparent. A deficit of Le91m. had been expected but even though development spending was less than had been estimated and lack of foreign exchange had reduced payments of principal and interest on some foreign debts, the projected actual deficit for the year is likely to be more than Le140m.

Mr. Jusu-Sheriff went on to say "the continued large deficit in budgetary operations was reflected in a significant increase in credit to the government by the banking system, from Le367.3m. in June 1981, to Le475.5m. in April 1982. This growth in credit was financed by the Bank of Sierra Leone, chiefly through Ways and Means Advances of Le114.2m., bringing the total amount outstanding under this facility to Le385.2m. at the end of the period. During this same period, credit to the private sector from the banking system amounted to only Le9.6m."

Small wonder that the Minister of Finance said "we begin the new fiscal year with the grimmest prospects for our economic well-being". He said he proposed to make the Budget not a modification of previous practice, as had been done by his predecessors with good intent and little success, but rather a crucial instrument of policy after "a hard and close look at the budgetary process", with restoration of financial stability and fiscal discipline as the primary policy goal. He urged his fellow Ministers to look earnestly at the possibilities for saving within their own departments (the number of Ministerial appointments is hardly conducive to reduced government spending).

He said, too, that there would be a careful study of the involvement of Government in activities that might be better performed by the private sector with the constraints of market place viability. "We simply can no longer afford to perform functions in the public sector which could be better performed outside it. We have an accountability crisis!" Mr. Jusu-Sheriff added: "We are fully prepared to extend a helping hand to private enterprise but we expect that hand to be grasped, not bitten." It is to be hoped that the teeth lie with the Ministry of Finance to support that

delicately-phrased warning. The outcome of the "Vouchergate" and "Squandergate" commissions of enquiry, launched after Mr. Akibo-Betts' attempts to cleanse some of Sierra Leone's financial Augean stables will be significant here.

Mr. Jusu-Sheriff said that "a firm political resolve has to be made and demonstrated". This message must be heeded by the whole political apparatus in Sierra Leone, from President Stevens to the least functionary in the APC, since it has been political laxity more than any other cause that has brought Sierra Leone to its present state.

CSO: 4700/1576

## HOSPITAL, BANK STRIKES REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 12 Jul 82 p 1840

[Text]

Medical and banking services were disrupted for 72 hours recently in Freetown when sections of the employees of both services staged a sit-down strike in protest over pay claims and other benefits.

The worst hit was the government medical service which came to a complete standstill in the capital. Daily wage workers at all the government's hospitals in the capital had given 21 days' strike notice at the end of last month in protest over non-payment of pay increases promised them two years ago, non-payment for overtime on Sundays and public holidays, non-payment of transport and leave claims, and stoppages of purchases by the Ministry of Health authorities of boots, overalls and other amenities required by workers to carry on with their jobs.

Throughout the strike, the employees shut all hospital gates and doors leading to the wards and physically prevented doctors and nurses from getting into the hospitals. Those patients who were

admitted in the wards and were able to move around discharged themselves while bed patients had to stay unattended throughout the duration of the strike. Not even relations of these patients were allowed in to see after them.

The workers returned to work only after the Ministry of Health authorities, led by the Minister of Health, Dr. Fasuluku Suku Tamba, promised to ensure that the workers got their benefits without further delay and to look into the possibility of renewing purchases of the items requested.

The strike staged by the African staff of Standard Bank was called off after 48 hours when the Board announced the approval of the four points raised by the African Staff Association. These were that payment of car allowances should not only be enjoyed by managers but also by accountants and sub-accountants; that leave subsidy paid to senior staff should be equivalent to 10 per cent of the official's annual salary; and that instead of the Le450 medical expenses available to senior officers, medical expenses should not be limited to a specific amount.

CSO: 4700/1576

NEW GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE outgoing Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Hennie Smit, has been appointed a member of the President's Council where he will serve as chairman of the Planning Committee. Announcing Mr Smit's appointment last night, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said Dr Dennis Worrall's appointment as Ambassador to Australia had brought about a number of charges in the council.

Dr Schalk van der Merwe would become chairman of the Constitutional Committee in Dr Worrall's place and Mr Braam Raubenheimer would be the new chairman of the Economic Affairs Committee.

Mr Botha said Dr Willie van Niekerk would remain chairman of the Community Relations Committee, while Dr E J Marais would stay on as Chairman of the scientific committee. The appointments

would become effective on August 2. Meanwhile, Dr Willie Kotze, MP for Parys, has been appointed ambassador to Bophuthatswana to succeed the retiring envious, Dr Willie Vosloo.

Dr Kotze (51) is chairman of the foreign affairs study group of the National party in Parliament and obtained all his degrees including his doctorate in political science through private study.

Since he was elected to Parliament in 1970 he served in various study groups and is presently also chairman of the Ciskei implementation committee, member of the National Parks Board and deputy chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development.

The leader of the New Republic party, Mr Vause Raw, yesterday commented on the removal of Dr Worrall from the President's

Council in a statement released in Cape Town.

Mr Raw said Dr Worrall's removal from the chairmanship of the Constitutional Committee of the council could have serious implications for South Africa if it indicated that the underlying philosophy of the proposals of the committee were not acceptable to the Government.

Mr Raw said he wanted to warn the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, not to use the President's Council as a "dumping ground" for retired Ministers.

The statement said: "Linked to long standing rumours of differences between Mr Heunis and Dr Worrall and the creation of the new Department of Constitutional Development, it would be disastrous to the credibility of the President's Council if this were seen as a move to shunt Dr Worrall out of the way

in order to make room for someone who would become and instrument of the new department.

"The last straw would be if he were to be replaced by ex-minister Hennie Smit, whose remarks in Parliament during the President's Council debate creased such a strong backlash among all groups.

"I want to warn the Prime Minister not to use the President's Council as a dumping ground for retired ministers for whom positions have to be found if he does not want to destroy what credibility its proposals have created as the base the future development.

"The Government could then just as well disband the President's Council, as far as any likelihood of achieving the essential trust necessary for future negotiations with all groups on a new South Africa," the statement said.

CP CLAIMS LEAD IN GERMISTON BY ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 82 p 13

[Text]

**FOR** the first time since campaigning for the Germiston District provincial by-election started in April the Conservative Party claims to be ahead of its National Party and Herstigte Nasionale Party opponents.

Both the NP and HNP still insist their figures show the Conservatives trailing behind them with the NP running first and the HNP in second place.

But Mr S P Barnard, MP for Langlaagte, who is helping with the CP organisation in the constituency, told The Citizen yesterday that at this stage the Conservatives have a 2-1 lead over the NP.

"We do not mind in the least their forecasts that we will come last in Germiston District," said Mr Barnard.

"The more people say we are running third, the bigger the shock awaiting them on August 18.

"The CP is doing very well and we are quite happy not to have it written about.

"There is a shock in store for the National Party in Germiston District and we are content to keep a low profile in the meantime."

Mr Barnard said the Conservatives were not fighting the HNP in the by-election and were not interested in arguing with the party.

"All I can say about their claim that the fight is between them and the National Party, with the CP nowhere, is that our canvassing figures show about three percent support for the HNP among Germiston District voters," he said.

Mr Barnard said 60 to 70 CP canvassers were going out every day and would see more than half the voters in the constituency.

"They are people who know their job and can explain exactly what they stand for and it is clear that it is the issue of separate development and mixed government that is winning a majority for the CP.

"That is not surprising because for 30 years their party has followed the line of separate development.

"Power-sharing,

which is now called healthy, is the policy of the Progressives."

Mr Barnard claimed that if PFP leader Dr Van Zyl Slabbert had met the Germiston District voters who sup-



port the NP he would never have stayed out of the by-election.

There was among these NP followers a "sort of yearning" towards the Progressives, he said.

"At the next election we suppose we will be joining with the PFP," they were saying, according to Mr Barnard.

"We tell them that if their reasoning is right why wait before joining the Progs? And some of them are beginning to think perhaps that's so."

On the other hand the administrative secretary of the HNP, Mr John Stephen, said the Conservative Party was not the factor in the Germiston by-election that the National Party and its Press believed it to be.

"On present figures the National Party is slightly ahead of the HNP, and the HNP has a definite lead over the

Conservatives," Mr Stephen said.

"The canvassing results are very promising for us and prospects look bright as far as we are concerned."

One problem that made the outcome hard to predict was that 20 percent to 25 percent of the 15 000 voters in the constituency had moved.

"It is impossible to say how many of them will make the effort to vote.

"However, we have an organisation with sufficient workers — 40 canvassers were out for the HNP on Saturday and we can count on more nearer the day.

"As many of the missing voters as possible will be tracked down."

Mr Stephen claimed that CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht had disappointed expectations by having nothing to say on the constitut-

ion and announcing no policy for his party.

"This he says will have to wait until a congress in August, by which time it will be too late."

He added that Dr Treurnicht was haunted by the ghost of past commitments to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

He could not go back on the support he had given Mr Botha on such issues as the land transfers to Swaziland and the 1977 proposals for mixed government which, on Dr Treurnicht's own admission, he had helped to "sell" to voters in the 1977 general election, said Mr Stephen.

This had lost the CP credibility in the by-election campaign.

No spokesman for the NP was available for comment yesterday.

(Report by W Greenberg, 28 Heigh St. Doornfontein, Johannesburg.)

MAMELODI RESIDENTS DEMAND ELECTIONS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Jul 82 p 9

[Article by Normal Ngale]

[Text]

**THE Mamelodi Community Council came under heavy fire on Saturday at the local residents' meeting for postponing council elections without a mandate from the community.**

The well-attended meeting, held at the local community centre, resulted from a division last week in the council at a special meeting to postpone elections indefinitely.

Nearly a thousand residents were unanimous in their condemnation of their council's action and called for elections to be held as planned on September 22.

An ad-hoc committee of 20 was elected to consult lawyers on behalf of the residents to enquire whether the council had

acted lawfully, as well as to probe the possibilities of seeking a court order compelling the council to hold elections on the scheduled date.

Several posters, one of them reading: "We, residents of Mamelodi, have been deprived of our rights by the council", were pasted inside and outside the hall.

Some called for individual councillors to resign.

Mr J S Lekala, convenor of the meeting, told the emotion-charged audience that the "redundant" councillors who had failed to protect the community's aspirations were afraid to go to the polls for fear of being ejected.

Several speakers, most of them elderly people, complained about the shortage of houses in the township,

which resulted in homes being overcrowded and the building of shacks in their backyards.

Mr Joe Hlongwane, deputy president of the Vulamehlo Vukani People's Party (VVPP), told the audience that the local councillors were in office illegally because their terms in office had lapsed last year.

He dismissed as "rubbish" the excuse that the council postponed elections pending the envisaged local authority legislation.

"If the councillors wished to remain in office because things were not right, then I suggest we should have no community council until the wrongs have been righted."

The newly elected committee will meet this week to prepare for their meeting with attorneys.

ALL SIGNS POINT TO SWAPO VICTORY IN SWA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jul 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

WE CAN brace ourselves for a Swapo takeover of South West Africa.

That is the hidden message in the breakthrough which has been achieved in the Western contact group's negotiations with South Africa, Swapo and other interested parties.

For the simple fact of the matter is that Swapo has agreed to take part in the election — though it will be controlled by the Administrator-General — and there are unlikely to be any stumbling blocks in the remaining negotiations dealing with the United Nations peacekeeping force and other issues.

Since all parties will have an equal chance to win the election, it will be suggested in some quarters that the party that will take over will not necessarily be Swapo. We think that is a vain hope.

Swapo is the so-called "liberation" force in that region — and events in recent years have shown that "liberation" forces take over once White or White-Black moderate rule ends.

Besides, Swapo has the allegiance of the great majority of Wambos — and they form more than 50 percent of the population.

Some people have pinned their hopes on Mr Peter Kalangula, the Wambo ex-DTA leader, holding a balance between the DTA and Swapo, but he is more likely, in the event of a Swapo victory, to form an alliance with it.

There is also a suggestion that Swapo may not win a two-thirds majority to decide on the kind of constitution it wants, but that, too, is clutching at straws.

All signs point to Swapo winning a clear victory — and we shall have to live with the consequences.

Some of you may not care. You will say that the defence of the territory was not worth the lives of our soldiers.

You will say that we are fighting a senseless, futile war, since there is no way in which South Africa can hold on to the territory forever as a rich godfather spending a fortune to keep it out of the hands of Swapo.

Perhaps it is the view as well of the Government.

Perhaps it will say that we cannot go on fighting what is developing into a Vietnam-style war, with the Russians, East Germans and Cubans helping to destabilise the region and the danger of their taking an active role.

Perhaps it will say that we are spending R600-million a year to defend the border and another R200-million a year to help the South West African economy, and that this money could be better spent helping to build up a post-independence South West Africa, or on our own country and its inhabitants.

Other people, particularly Right-wingers, will throw their hands up in horror and yell "sell-out."

They will say that it is better to defend ourselves on the Angolan border than have to defend ourselves on our own borders.

That we should keep up the fight because we are pledged to defend South West Africa.

That by giving Swapo the chance — some will agree, the certainty — of taking over via a poll loaded in its favour, we are abandoning fellow-Whites, including Afrikaners.

Also, that even if we cement our friendship with President Reagan by agreeing to an international settlement in South West Africa, we do not know who will succeed President Reagan when he ceases to be President and what his successor's policy towards South Africa will be.

The Government will say that since it knows what the war costs, the international consequences if South Africa continues to be accused of dragging its heels over a settlement, and the long-term strategic issues involved, it is in the best position to decide what should be done (an assumption its opponents will not accept).

We can only hope that when the time comes for a settlement, the Government will fully inform the public of the whys and wherefores.

It owes this not just to the ordinary citizens of South Africa, but to the Boys on the Border who risked their lives (some of them paid the supreme penalty) to fight what they believed was a just and essential cause.

CSO: 4700/1577

SAPA CORRECTION OF GENERAL COETZEE'S STATEMENT REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jul 82 p 8

[Text]

In an SABC television interview on May 5, 1982, the head of the Security Police, Lieutenant-general Johan Coetzee, said that because of the propaganda value inherent in political trials and the exploitation of these cases by elements dangerous to the State, he sometimes wondered whether "the time had not arrived when alternative mechanisms for security trials would be considered."

On May 8, 1982, Sapa issued a report which said that General Coetzee had contemplated the holding of secret political trials.

This report was published in a number of newspapers under a Sapa credit.

On May 11, 1982, Sapa issued a statement by General Coetzee in which he denied that he was in favour of secret political trials.

He was quoted as having said that what he had had in mind in his television interview was a commission of inquiry or an investigation by the Department of Justice, adding that he had not stated that he was in favour of secret political trials.

Sapa accepts General Coetzee's assurance that the published interpretation of his remarks on television was erroneous. The report and commentary were published in good faith and Sapa regrets any embarrassment caused to General Coetzee. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1572

## MPs VISIT POLICE BASES ON BORDER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jul 82 p 10

[Text]

A GROUP of Parliamentarians representing all parties in the House of Assembly recently visited several police bases in the operational area as guests of the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, and the Commissioner of the SA Police, General Mike Geldenhuys.

A statement in Pretoria said the party, which also included the Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Police Counter-Insurgency Unit, Major-General Vic Verster, was flown to the operational area by the South African Air Force from where they were taken to some of the most remote police bases in the territory by helicopter.

They were given the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the conditions under which the men operate and they were also briefed on the situation in the area.

Accompanying the Minister were Mr Ray Swart (PFP), Mr Johannes Greeff (Deputy Speaker), Mr Willem

Cuyler (NP), Mr Leon Wessels (NP), Mr Pat Rogers (NRP), Mr Adriaan Vlok (NP) and Mr Louis Theunissen (CP).

Mr Volk said it was a pity that everyone in South Africa could not witness the determination, motivation and discipline with which the men were fulfilling a very important task in South West Africa.

"The morale of both Black and White policemen fighting side by side against a common enemy is very high and the spirit of co-operation between the SA Police and the Defence Force is remarkable. One cannot but be proud of these men," he said.

On his return Mr Ray Swart said the tour was most useful from the point of view of acquainting themselves with the conditions in the border area and meeting some of the young policemen involved in the operation there.

"I was most impressed with their conditions of service. They are ob-

viously equipped with the finest equipment available and it is clear that they are superbly trained for the service they are rendering.

"It is also clear that morale is extremely high and I believe our visit reassured them that their service and their sacrifice is recognised and appreciated by all in South Africa".

Mr Pat Rogers said the SA Police were performing an immensely important task in Owambo and elsewhere in the operational area with "purposeful and proud dedication.

"Their obviously clear understanding of the insurgency situation's effect on the local population stamps their actions with a maturity which employs maximum compassion supported by efficient and brave operational strategy where necessary.

"Their unacclaimed deeds of extreme bravery and high quality of imaginative leadership is something of which South Africa can be

justly proud.

"These men performing a task for the civil authority of the land under testing and provocative circumstances are doing a magnificent job."

Mr Louis Theunissen said the successes obtained by the SA Police in the operational area against Swapo showed they were well trained and well equipped, mentally and physically, for their task.

"The police also play a very important role in assisting the local population in their needs and their presence is a symbol of law and order and security.

"I am also very pleased to note the excellent team spirit between the SA Police and the SADF in their fight against Swapo", he said.

Mr Greeff, the deputy speaker, said he was most impressed with the motivation, discipline and morale displayed by the men who served under difficult circumstances. — Sapa.

SECURITY POLICE RELEASE REVEREND CHIKANE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Willie Bokala]

[Text]

**THE REV Frank Chikane, the outspoken Apostolic Faith Mission Church priest who was detained last year and suspended by authorities in his church for "political involvement", has been freed by Security Police.**

Mr Chikane has now been subpoenaed to appear before a Johannesburg magistrate to answer questions on Thursday.

His release from detention comes at the same time as an announcement by his congregation at the Kagiso branch of the church that they were not prepared to allow any other priest to take over his duties.

Since Mr Chikane's suspension from the church and his detention, the congregation have fought with the executive council to keep the mission's new appointee, the Rev I Mankge, from taking up

duties in Krugersdorp.

Only last weekend, the District Council of the AFM suspended the mission's church board to enable Pastor Mankge to take over.

Members of the congregation revealed yesterday that, since the suspension of Mr Chikane and the appointment of Mr Mankge, no proper service had been held at the church because the people refused to recognise the new priest.

The district council and the executive have in turn dissolved the church committee board, fired several church elders, and evicted Mr Chikane's wife from the mission house, to make way for Mr Mankge.

Mr Chikane was detained on November 20 last year and was kept at the Jabulani Police Station, Mondeor and John Vorster Square during his 230-day stay in detention without trial.

# SPLIT WAS DISASTER FOR AFRIKANER, SAYS FAK CHIEF

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jul 82 p 10

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The political split in Afrikaanderdom earlier this year was, for the Afrikaner, a disaster worse than the present economic recession, Professor G G Cillie, chairman of the Afrikaanse Federasie van Kultuurverenigings (FAK) said yesterday.

Speaking at the annual meeting for the FAK, Prof Cillie said the political division threatened the continued existence of the Afrikaner people.

"At a time when the onslaughts on our culture and on our nation increase in intensity, we can ill afford to be divided on real or supposed principles," he said.

Prof Cillie said the FAK could make a contribution to restore lost unity.

"The FAK must contribute its part to ensure that the current Afrikaner differences do not develop into insurmountable personal differences. They must prevent our people from taking fellow Afrikaners to pieces."

Turning to the Afrikaans language, the topic of discussion at this year's meeting, Prof Cillie announced that the FAK would re-

tain its ban on coloured members.

"From educated and other circles the suggestion was made that we must try to win the coloured people for Afrikaans by membership of the FAK.

"The executive discussed the matter and decided that they could not recommend such a suggestion at this stage. We would nevertheless like to help if

there are Coloured people who want to organise their Afrikaans cultural activities."

Prof Cillie called on Afrikaners to promote and uphold Afrikaans by buying and reading Afrikaans books, magazines and newspapers and speaking Afrikaans in private conversations, shops, hotels and other public places.

"I notice that we are increasingly served by non-Whites in shops and hotels and in many cases these people are unwilling to speak Afrikaans.

"We will have to stand together like our predecessors stood together in the early days of the FAK if we want to maintain our position on the language front." — Sapa.



DEFENCE CHIEF GIVES ASSURANCES ON NEW CALL-UP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] The chief of the SA Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, yesterday cleared up confusion over the callup of older men and promised that in future Citizen Force, Commando and National Reserve men would be called up only when necessary.

And they would not be called up unless they could be productively employed.

Gen Viljoen put an end to speculation about the implications and implementation of the new system of National Service in terms of the amendment to the Defence Act passed at the last session of Parliament.

He gave in-depth details in Pretoria yesterday of how the system is to be implemented and made the announcement on Citizen Force, Commando and National Reserve members-linked with an assurance that if and when they were called for duty they would receive credit for the day.

Gen Viljoen said that although the four arms of the service--Army, Air Force, Navy and Medical Service--still had to work out the finer details about the implementation (these would be announced as they became available), the general application of the new system would be as follows:

--Citizen Force: Each member of this force has to do a maximum of 360 days' service/training and 360 days' operational service (which could also be service in the infrastructure of the SADF in support of operations) during the period of 12 years. This is divided into six cycles of 120 days each.

**Maximum**

- Each cycle of 120 days is the maximum period which a member is expected to serve in a period of two years. It is divided as follows:
  - A service/training period of 30 days maximum in each year (that means 60 days in the cycle).

- A period of 60 days maximum for operational service every alternate year.
- The service/training period and the operational service period in the alternate year could be continuous, but only the number of days absolutely necessary to comply with the operational need for the services of the SADF will be enforced.

**Credit**

Should there be no operational need for the services of a par-

ticular member during a particular year, he will not be called up, but will nevertheless receive credit for the full period of service for that specific year.

- A member will be called up for service in his last cycle of 120 days only with the personal approval of the Minister of Defence.

#### **Newcomers**

- Persons who have never before done any military service:

- The initial period of 30 days and additional periods of 12 days a year are also maximum periods. Such persons will only be called up when a real need for their services exists, and then only for the actual time which is really necessary.

Although it will be required of all White males in the age bracket 17-55 to inform the SADF of their personal particulars, the actual call-up age will vary from area to area.

In urban areas with dense populations, the call-up age could be as low as 40 years, while in

sparsely populated areas it could be higher. Only in certain cases is it likely to be as high as 55 years.

#### **Reserves**

- Members of the former Controlled Reserves: — people who were members of the Reserve of Officers, the Citizen Force Reserve and the Commando Reserve who have not reached the age of 55 years will be allotted mainly to the Commando force.

Those who have served on the Citizen Force Reserve for less than five years will be allotted to the Active Citizen Force Reserve.

The maximum annual obligation of this group in the Commando force will also be 12 days, but again it will not be enforced unless a real need for these people's services should exist.

#### **Varying**

The periods of service will vary according to

the tasks to be done or the training which has to be done. It can be as little as an hour at a time.

- Former volunteers in the commando force:

The obligation of these members is reduced from 30 days to 12 days.

In addition, the service conditions for members of the Controlled Reserve will also apply to them.

#### **Gradual**

The system will not be introduced suddenly, but gradually and in an orderly process. The planning and preparation phase is a long and drawn-out procedure regarding certain aspects and could even take a few years before it is put into operation, Gen Viljoen said.

The present serving members will be advised individually of their service credit and their obligation in terms of the new system.

CSO: 4700/1572

## HOMELANDS INDEPENDENCE CREATES PASSPORT PROBLEMS FOR BLACKS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

**MILLIONS of blacks whose ancestors came from the so-called "independent homelands" will no longer carry South African reference books.**

In terms of the Status Act, they are foreigners in South Africa and will have to carry travel documents that will substitute the pass books.

According to the Status Act, millions of other blacks in the urban areas are likely to be affected if their "homelands" opt for independence. This startling revelation was unearthed after worried parents, who are trying to get reference books for their children who have come of age, phoned **The SOWETAN**.

The parents say their children are forced to take "passports" from urban homeland representatives even if they qualify under Section 10(1)a of the Urban Areas Act.

The parents, from in and around the Pre-

toria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging areas, claim they have been asked to go to offices of homeland urban representatives in Thembisa and elsewhere, where they are given documents granting qualification for "passports".

The president of Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said that in 1970 the Government had passed the Bantu Homelands Act, which had made every black person in the country a citizen of a "homeland".

By virtue of this Act, she said, every black person belonged to a homeland, depending on his/her language, and therefore ceased to be a citizen of South Africa.

She said that, according to the Status Act, passed later, all blacks who originated from the "independent homelands" were foreigners in South Africa and qualified to carry "passports".

The SOWETAN investigation revealed

that urban blacks who have obtained such documents still retain their urban residential rights such as Section 10(1)a or b.

But Mrs Duncan said that "blacks are all South Africans and deserve the rights which other population groups enjoy."

"Besides, if the urban authorities feel you are an undesirable element you can be deported to your homeland. This passport issue is just a fuss because it has deprived and will continue to deprive millions of their birthrights."

People interviewed yesterday at the Black Sash offices said the passports were rather "suspicious".

According to a spokesman for the Public Relations Officer of the Department of Cooperation and Development in Pretoria, there is an agreement between the "homelands" and SA concerning the issuing of these passports.

## CAPE SQUATTERS WIN THEIR FIRST ROUND

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

**THE** year-long struggle by about 700 squatters for legal status in the Western Cape took a dramatic turn on Tuesday when about 100 were given permission by the administration board to erect temporary homes near Crossroads.

The site is only 30 metres from the historic No-Name squatter camp from which their battle to live legally in the Western

Cape with their families started.

They were yesterday joined by a further 200 of the 700 squatters who are presently being considered for legal status in the Western Cape.

The hundred were granted permission to erect shelters after being evicted from the grounds of the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga.

The church council felt it was the Government's responsibility to house them.

Tuesday's decision to allow people to move to another site

followed a meeting between the chief commissioner of the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, and representatives of the squatters.

Mr Bezuidenhout told squatters he would consider a request by them to erect temporary wood-and-iron structures. The people moved Tuesday night, and by yesterday a small squatter settlement had mushroomed.

Mr Theophilus Tayo, a squatter committee member, said the administration board had allocated the site yesterday and promised to return later to erect water and ablution facilities.

All are from the group of about 700 that Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, agreed to consider for legal status.

And the date for a final decision is September 20.

KILLINGS IN TEMBISA GENERATE FEAR

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Jul 82 p 5

[Article by Goba Ndhlovu: "Tembisa: A Land Where the Knife Rules Supreme"]

[Text]

**IS TEMBISA township a gangland or simply a place where the law of a jungle reigns supreme**

A total of 99 died at knife point between January and June this year. That is a staggering average of about 17 people per month.

The death rate in the township must be frightful if it is to be remembered that there are still other causes of death, including natural ones. January had the highest figure — 20 people — followed by March (19), May (18), June (16), April (14), and February (12).

During that same period four people, including a shop owner were gunned down. Mr Ephatras Modiba (50), of 428 Tsepo Section, owner of the Ethafeni Hostel shopping centre, and his watchman Mr Nathaniel Mkhaphela were shot dead on the evening of February 20 — a few minutes after closing time. Mr Modiba's son was shot through the leg during the attack. Their assailants made off with the sum of R6 000.

One Upington Buthelezi of Jiyane hostel was gunned down in the same month. Another popular businessman, Mr Gwetshe Dlangamandla, owner of a restaurant and butchery miraculously survived when four bullets were pumped into him at close range. His attackers, who ran off with R3 000 apparently left him for dead. He spent three months recovering at the Tembisa hospital.

A few months after the Dlangamandla shooting, Mr Frank Mosina of 176 Enxuweni Section narrowly escaped death when he was shot and injured just outside his home.

"I am virtually a gun slinger these days," said a businessman who did not want to be named. "I had a nasty experience one night when I was delivering my employees to their various homes. I was not aware

that I was being followed by a car crammed with thugs," he said.

"When I drove back, the driver of the car tried to force me to stop by deliberately parking across the road. I pulled out my revolver and fired a few shots past the car. The car pulled off at full speed and disappeared," he said.

**GUN**

A man who drives a staff bus told the story of how he looked into the mouth of a gun when he was confronted by a group of taximen who accused him of pirating. His car tyres were flattened and he was left stranded.

In an interview with a senior Tembisa resident, Mr Johannes Mlotshwa, it became clear that residents are worried about thugs roaming the streets and not being arrested.

UNION TO FIGHT FOR MIGRANTS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

**THE 7 500-strong newly formed Municipal and General Workers' Union of SA is to fight for the rights of migrant labourers in urban residential areas.**

The union's president, Mr Gatsby Mazwi, told **The SOWETAN** yesterday that the union would also embark on a programme of unionising workers from different work situations.

The new union was formed at the annual conference of the Black Municipal Workers' Union held in Johannesburg at the weekend. Its president, Mr Mazwi, replaces Mr Joe Mavi, who died in a car accident last month.

Mr Mazwi said that the conference agreed entirely to incorporate migrant workers into the union so that "we should be able to fight for their rights".

The union also rejected registration of unions and industrial councils in their present form. "We shall only

register once the regulations governing registration are changed," Mr Mazwi said.

Referring to the possibility of amalgamation with the Johannesburg Municipal Workers' Union, Mr Mazwi said that his union differed with the JMU because "we reject registration and they want registration".

However, Mr Mazwi did not overrule the possibility of uniting once the Government had changed the present laws governing registration.

Those who were elected office bearers at the meeting are: Mr Mazwi, president; Mr Zola Sekele, vice-president; Mr Kenneth Gantsi, general secretary; Mr Themba Mbangwa, national organiser; Ms Liz Mohapi, assistant general secretary; and three organisers: Mr Edward Manqiba, Mr Johnson Nkamedi and Mr Themba Nonqalegane.

TUTU STAND ON MERCENARIES, KWAZULU PRAISED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "A True Man of the Church"]

[Text]

IT IS our fervent hope that those who have been castigating Bishop Desmond Tutu will in future view his courageous stand for justice in a different light.

Two significant events prompt us to this view. The first is Bishop Tutu's appeal to President Rene of the Seychelles to commute the death sentences on four mercenaries who were found guilty of treason after the attempted coup on the islands.

The second is Bishop Tutu's stand supporting KwaZulu and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi on the controversial land issue.

The position now is that even the most rabid anti-Tutu factions are seeing in true perspective Bishop Tutu's stance as a Christian and not a political opportunist. Those who

are not perceptive enough would long have seen that Bishop Tutu's so-called activism has nothing to do with political ambition. He speaks out like a man of the church, and does not mince his words or indulge in the verbal gymnastics so typical of politicians.

We can go even further. Bishop Tutu does not view justice and reconciliation in terms of scoring political points or in terms of colour. Many black radicals will be angered by his support for those mercenaries, but that does not stop him from taking the courageous step.

Chief Buthelezi himself has commented that Bishop Tutu was among the few blacks who have come out in his support against the excision of Ingwavuma from South Africa.

CAPE TOWN UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL ON ACADEMIC FREEDOM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jul 82 p 10

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Open universities were those universities which upheld university autonomy and academic freedom and which actively sought to be non-racial in every respect, the principal of the University of Cape Town, DR S J Saunders, said.

Speaking at the conference of the University teachers' Association of South Africa, Dr Saunders said open universities would find the addition of race as a criterion for admission unacceptable in principle and distasteful to administer.

"We would reject it out of hand. The open universities accept that membership of their staff and students must be based on scholarship and are unafraid if, as a consequence, their characters should change.

"No university need fear admitting an intelligent student whether he be White, Brown, Yellow or Black.

"On the other hand, every university ought to fear having students who are less than able academically especially if their admission to the university is favoured because of their race."

Dr Saunders said ethnicity was irrelevant in the formulation of educational policy and practice.

There should be no doubt that nothing short of full restoration of the right of university councils to decide who should be admitted to their institutions and the removal of race as a criterion for admission would be acceptable to open universities, he said.

It was essential that this step be taken speedily and that no half-measures be introduced, he added.

"I view with alarm the creation of Venda University and the possibility that other universities may be created in this part of the world.

"Institutions of other kinds — yes, but more universities in the foreseeable future — no.

"I do not believe we have the opportunities to recruit enough academic staff of sufficient standard to ensure that true university standards can be maintained if additional universities are created.

"Indeed, I believe that standards are already threatened by these developments," Dr Saunders said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1577



HEUNIS SAYS 'WHITES ARE SPOILT AND SELFISH'

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Jul 82 p 2

[Text]

ALL WHITES in South Africa, particularly the Afrikaners, have to a degree become spoiled because of their privileged position by having had, for a considerable time, almost all the political power in their hands, said the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday.

Mr Heunis was opening speaker at the 34th congress of the Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB) in Port Elizabeth.

He said it was only human for people to maintain such a position of privilege and power selfishly.

"If we really want to make progress on the road of constitutional development and to a more fair dispensation, it is essential that the Afrikaner and all whites should triumph over this tendency [of selfishness]."

The demand of the future was to reconcile individual and group

interests.

Mr Heunis emphasised that the Afrikaner's identity was not in danger and that his co-operation with other groups towards a common goal did not pose a threat to the Afrikaner.

### *Crisis*

The concept of identities and existence was not to be confused. For Afrikaners, as for all other groups in South Africa, there was a crisis of continued existence.

"Co-operation and identification with an aim, with other ethnic and language groups, is not something to be suspicious about.

"The big challenge for the Afrikaner at the start of the '80s is to govern this country in such a way that others will be convinced that it is in everybody's interest that the Afrikaner will continue playing a key part in the governing of the country." — Own Correspondent.

MPHEPHU ACCUSES FANIE BOTHA OF UNDERMINING VENDA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text]

**THE President of Venda, Chief Patrick Mphephu, yesterday accused the South African Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha of "undermining Venda's integrity and sovereignty".**

He was referring to Mr Botha's announcement in Louis Trichardt this week of "final land consolidation plans" for Venda.

Mr Botha had assured 300 people at a public meeting in the town that Louis Trichardt, Messina and other White towns in the area would never be given to Venda.

However, President Mphephu said yesterday that he would insist that Messina, Louis Trichardt, Tshipise, Soekmekaar, Bandalierkop and Levubu be incorporated into his country. "My Government will pursue this (the incorporation of these

towns) with determination and with everything at its disposal.

"The unilateral announcement of political borders of a friendly independent State at a political rally intended, perhaps, to pacify the feelings of voters cannot internationally be regarded as anything else but the undermining of that State's integrity and sovereignty."

President Mphephu also expressed surprise "that there was an agreement on Mr Botha's so-called final phase of the consolidation of Venda.

"If this was the final phase, when was the first one?"

He claimed that when Mr Botha had visited his office, nothing had been said about "consolidation, final phase and the agreement".

"What he announced was not what he discussed. As far as I am concerned, the Republic of Venda could not discuss or conclude an agreement on a matter which is still in the hands of the two commissions legally constituted by the two States."

The two commissions are the Ravele Land Consolidation Commission and the Van der Walt Commission.

People at Mr Botha's public meeting had expressed gratitude and relief at his announcement of the "final plan".

When asked by a member of the audience whether the plan was indeed final, Mr Botha replied: "it is final on these points." Earlier, he had conceded at a Press conference that he could not speak for the Venda Government.

BLACK LEADERS WELCOME WHITE INDUSTRIAL EXPERTISE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 82 p 9

[Text]

A STUMBLING block to the establishment of factories in the Black states — the requirement that the White industrialists withdraw after a certain period — has been removed.

The provision, it was learnt yesterday, has been abandoned on the insistence of Black leaders in the states.

The annual report of the Corporation for Industrial Development reveals that the national state governments have "indicated quite clearly" that they welcome White expertise and have no objections to the permanent presence of Whites within the states.

Also, at the insistence of the Black leaders the original scheme under which industrialists had to relinquish their factories to national state citizens within a certain period are no longer applicable

to the industrialists.

The report, released in Pretoria yesterday, outlined the activities of the corporation for the past year and warned that the body was finding it increasingly difficult to get funds and said there had been a decrease in available government funds.

It said, too, that it had been established that technical training would have to play a greater role in the development of the national states.

"The shortage of trained technicians hampers the tempo of development and the productivity of the states," it said.

The corporation said that its yearly financial requirements had increased from R65,5-million in 1979/80 to R216-million in 1981/82.

During the past year, the corporation's "industrial establishment action" had been par-

ticularly successful — with a total of 42 industrialists being established in the national states during the year, providing employment opportunities to 8 729 people.

At the end of March this year the corporation's total investment in industry totalled R304-million with an estimated investment of R180-million from the private sector.

A total of 38 592 industrial job opportunities had been created in the self-governing national states — a figure which increased to 52 000 if the independent states of Venda, Transkei, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana were added.

In the year the corporation's bus fleet had increased from 1 865 to 2 222. The number of passengers transported increased by 18 percent from 254-million to 306-million.

LACK OF CAPITAL SEEN INHIBITING GROWTH, JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 82 p 9

[Text]

THE Corporation for Economic Development, battling to give impetus to the decentralisation policy by creating jobs for Black states' citizens, actually only created 21 738 new jobs in the past year — less than 20 percent of the demand facing it.

This was revealed yesterday by the Managing Director of the corporation, Dr J Adendorff, when he presented the annual report of the corporation at a special luncheon.

He said the corporation had created the new direct job opportunities despite the adverse economic conditions in the country.

However, at present about 260 000 work-seekers — of which just over half were in the national states — entered the labour market each year because of the high population growth rate of about 3.1 percent.

Although the corporation was only one of the organisations creating job opportunities, it nevertheless proved that even more effort, expertise and capital must be utilised in the process of job creation — and of the three components, capital was at present the most important inhibiting factor.

"To be more correct, the lack of capital is inhibiting us. The pattern of the corporation's financing has changed considerably since its inception and today far greater use is being made of private sector capital obtained through loan stock issues.

"Up to now, the corporation has been able to get sufficient funds on the strength of its balance sheet, but this process will not be maintained unless we get increased Government support, either through increased share capital or guarantees," he said.

JOBS FOR 22 000 CREATED BY CED IN NATIONAL STATES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 82 p 25

[Text]

DURING its 1981/82-year, the Corporation for Economic Development (CED) created a total of 21 738 employment opportunities in the national states, says the corporation's annual report now released.

"This success is attributed to the CED's industrial and agricultural divisions and the passenger transport companies under CED control and management," the report says.

In his report CED managing director Dr J Adendorff notes that while he is grateful for the progress made during the past year, it is obviously not sufficient.

He points out that the average annual growth rate of Southern Africa's Black population is about 3,1 percent and that about 260 000 employment opportunities, more than half of which are in the national states, have to be created every year.

By the end of the century this figure could increase to about 320 000 a year, he says.

"Each year the CED has to rely increasingly on borrowed funds to finance development because of a decrease in available Government funds. Funds thus have to be borrowed on the open capital market to enable the CED to continue with the development action.

"Despite these problems the corporation was able to create 8 729 employment opportunities in the industrial sector, 11 562 in the agricultural sector and 1 447 in the public passenger transport services under its control during the year."

Dr Adendorff said it is the contention of the CED that homeland development can only be brought about by economic development within the national states.

"The improved incentives for the decentralisation of industries

will stimulate industrial development within the national states, and the CED is thus continuing to establish the necessary infrastructure to accommodate this expected development.

"Clear indications of increased interest from labour-intensive industries are already being experienced," he says.

In its annual report the CED notes that its annual financial requirements are increasing considerably. Its investment has increased from R65 505 200 in 1979/80 to R216 001 472 in 1981/82.

"The corporation's agricultural activities are characterised by three problems: a lack of employment opportunities, a low income level and a low production intensity.

"A highlight of the year under review was the success achieved by the CED's industrial establishment action. A total of 42 industrialists were established in the national states during

the year, providing employment opportunities to 8 729 people."

At the end of March, 1982, the report says, the CED's total investment in industry totalled R304-million, with an estimated investment of R180-million from the private sector.

A total of 38 592 industrial job opportunities have been created in the self-governing national states.

"The transport section is one of the most important in the developing states. During the past year the CED's bus fleet increased from 1 865 in 1980/81 to 2 222. The number of passengers transported increased by 18 percent from 254-million to 306-million.

According to the report loans from abroad amounted to R18,5-million at end-March 1982, while the total loan stock issue amounted to R111,7-million. Total funds controlled by the CED's savings bank amount to R238,8-million. — Sapa.

DETAILS ON LABOR UNREST AT MINES GIVEN

Racial Remarks

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Jul 82 pp 4, 7

[Article by Sello Rabothata]

[Text]

**SOUTH AFRICA's social problems were brought to the fore earlier this month with the mines being the focal point of labour unrest — different reasons were given for the turmoil and labour observers are still in the dark as to the real cause.**

Among the reasons advanced for the unrest in the mines in Kloof, West Driefontein and East Driefontein in Westonaria, and Grootvlei in Springs, are: rumours and misconceptions, tribalism, wage increases and miner "status" causing jealousy.

According to mine officials, rumours were started by maybe 100 miners in a hostel spreading unrest to the other 10 000. Dissatisfaction with wage increases is another cause which also has its roots in the fact that black miners have no union representation whatsoever. Wage increases decided by mine authorities are non-negotiable. Miner "status" is said to be causing a group of miners to be jealous of new, high rates of pay going to their colleagues.

After the week of unrest at the mines the list of casualties reads: 1 400 miners sent back to their homelands from Kloof, 1 083 sent back from West Driefontein, 200 sent back from East Driefontein. 75 miners were arrested and 10 are reported dead.

There may be a 101 reasons for all the unrest, but one of the most important is the insensitivity and racial tones of mine officials and authorities. Some of the statements they made at the height of the upheavals were also a cause for the number of workers sent back home.

Secretary of the white Mine Workers' Union Mr Arrie Paulos, of the "blacks are like baboons" fame, said: "White miners were 'against' black miners, and if they did not like the jobs they were allowed to do on 'white' South African mines, they should go and look for jobs in their own homelands."

He agreed that blacks were needed at the mines but they should do only the jobs given to them.

The PRO of the Gold Fields Mine Mr J J Moller was quoted as having told a reporter that the fire brigade was not called because "who wants to see thousands of savages dancing around a fire" — a remark he made referring to the black miners who were rioting.

Mr Moller later said he had been asked a stupid question by the reporter and he had given a stupid answer.

He said: "Racial relations are very good on the mines. When asked that question I was under severe provocation. I cannot comment on Mr Paulos' statement."

### Reasons For Strike

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Investigate"]

[Text]

**THE REASONS** for the miners' strike will not be known until the various mine organisations have completed their investigations. There have in the meantime been a number of post-mortems about the causes of the violence. Some of the reasons given are plausible, others plain conjecture.

Mine officials have, naturally, taken a very serious view of the fateful strikes, particularly because some lives were lost.

It is common cause that there will be problems in a situation where men live in hostels and stick to tribal cliques.

Still the most controversial and

even scandalous reason so far raised is that the white miners who had a labour dispute with management may have been behind the strikes.

This sounds plausible if not downright ironic after the racist statements made by mine union officials like Mr Arrie Paulos. And if this is proven true then it is cause for the most serious disquiet. We are sure there are black workers on the mine who are intimidated by their white bosses.

That these poor workers, who have everything to lose by taking such drastic action should be the ones to suffer so badly cries for an inquiry, not only an investigation.

CSO: 4700/1573

## HUGE DURBAN HARBOUR DEVELOPMENT PLAN REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jul 82 p 2

[Text]

**DURBAN.** — A massive R166 400 000 is to be spent on major developments in the Durban Harbour area in the next five years, creating thousands of new jobs and giving the city a gigantic economic boost.

This was stated by Mr P H de Bruin, Chief Superintendent (Harbours) of the SA Transport Services, when he discussed future planning with members of the Shipping and Forwarding Agents' Association at its annual conference in Durban yesterday.

Major works planned include:

- An access road between the harbour and Edwin Swales VC Drive, to be built in 1983-84 at a cost of R7 600 000;
- Improvement of the rail entrance to the harbour at a cost of R2 500 000 and exten-

sions of pre-cooling facilities at M shed which the Citrus Exchange would finance at a cost of R2 700 000;

- Replacement of wharf cranes, R20-million;
- Improvements in stage one to the marine access, R13-million;
- A turning basin at Maydon Wharf 5 at a cost of R13-million.
- Reconstruction of the grain berth at Maydon Wharf No 8 at a cost of R19 000 000, re-development of A and N berths, R11 800 000 and replacement of the floating dock by a Sincro-lift R13 800 000;
- Widening and deepening of the Silt Canal, R3 600 000;
- Re-development of the Bluff wharves at R17 200 000;
- Widening of the Esplanade-Maydon Channel for improved marine

access, R4 600 000.

There were also plans at Richards Bay to provide a multi-purpose facility behind a further three quays to cater for products such as steel, timber, logs, granite and ferro-alloys.

It was also expected that the major part of the Government's Phase 4 coal export programme, which included 44-million tons for the previous phase, plus four million tons being exported through Durban and Maputo, plus a further 25-million tons — 73-million in total annually — would probably be achieved towards the end of 1990.

Should a decision be reached to proceed with a maize elevator at Richards Bay, as suggested by the Maize Board, this could be fully operational by 1988, Mr de Bruin said. — Sapa.



TRANSPORT SERVICES UNDERTAKE TO CUT COSTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 82 p 5

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text]

**THE economic climate in the country has forced the South African Transport Services to introduce a stringent campaign to cut costs.**

Transport Services staff throughout the country have been told of new belt-tightening measures which will include:

- No new housing loans;
- No replacement of staff who leave the services;
- A reduction in the amount of overtime or Sunday time that can be worked;
- A cutback on capital expenditure.

"The general slump in the economy of the country has affected us," a Railways spokesman told The Citizen.

One of the major effects of the slump has been a reduction in the amount of goods being transported by rail.

An example of this was that there was less traffic on the Sishen-Saldanha line because of a drop in exports of iron ore, he said.

"We are also economising on power on the line by hauling fewer

trucks. All this is being done in an effort to save."

There was no real slump in passenger services, especially on suburban lines but as far as the main lines were concerned, the Railways would not run as many "special" trains as usual.

The spokesman said Transport Services staff had accepted the cost-cutting measures "very positively. They realise what the situation is and they are doing their utmost to help," he said.

The same measures apply to all staff employed by Transport Services — those on the Railways, Airways and Harbours.

An Airways spokesman said the amount of goods being transported by air had also dropped.

"We have just had a fantastic season freighting perishable goods for export, but as far as manufactured goods are concerned there has been a decline and our northbound (export) traffic is much lower than our southbound (import)," he said.

## CAR SALES IMPROVE IN JUNE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 82 p 24

[Text]

CAR sales in June were so buoyant that at least one prominent manufacturer, Toyota South Africa, has adjusted its yearly forecast upwards.

Naamsa reported record car sales for June of 28 507, against 25 804 for June last year — an improvement of 10,4 percent.

Sales of cars for the first six months of the year amounted to 149 690, against 146 003 in the same six months the previous year, an improvement of 2,5 percent.

Car sales for 1981 were a record 301 528.

Toyota's sales director, Brand Pretorius, says car manufacturers

should, in the light of the good sales, revise the estimates for 1982 upwards from 277 000 to 280 000.

He said yesterday the market was holding up much better than expected.

Mr Pretorius is of the opinion that the continued high performance of the industry in June was attributable to artificially stimulated buying through advertising campaigns and heavy discounting by some manufactur-

ers.

"It is still a buyer's market with a much greater availability of units than a few months ago" he said.

On a year-to-date basis Toyota still leads the market.

In the first six months of the year it sold 28 869 cars, which gave it 19,3 percent of the market.

Sigma was second with 25 887 cars and a market share of 17,3 percent, while Ford was third with 24 128 and a market share of 16,1 percent.

Car sales for the various manufacturers during June were:

Alfa Romeo 825, BMW 1 513, Datsun 2 425, Ford 4 115, General Motors 2 068, Leyland 701, Sigma 5 539, Toyota 5 936, UCDD 1 768, Volkswagen and others 8.

The sale of commercial vehicles in June amounted to 13 387, compared with 12 309 in the same month last year.

Total commercial sales for the first six months of the year were 75 306, compared with 69 991 for the same period last year — an improvement of 7,6 percent.

In the whole of 1981, 152 013 commercial vehicles were sold.

The top commercial seller for June was Datsun with 3 789, followed by Toyota 3 778, General Motors 1 653, Ford 1 272, Volkswagen and Sigma 705.

Some experts said yesterday they doubted whether the good sales for June would be kept up in the rest of the year.

They pointed out that there was a serious deterioration in the general business mood.

At the same time Ladofca rates also went up recently which made HP sales much more expensive.

One of the reasons for the high sales in June could have been in anticipation of a further rise in interest rates.

It should be interesting to see whether dealers go ahead with their discounting in July.

Some experts believe that the severe discounting by some dealers was a direct method of reducing stocks.

Some dealers, however, say they are still experiencing stock shortages of certain models, although the situation has improved quite a lot of late.

## BRIEFS

**TUTUKA POWER PLANT**--Substantial progress has been made on Escom's new R2 000-million Tutuka power station near Standerton with the silhouettes of the boiler house support structures, the turbo-generator block and the more recently begun cooling towers making an impressive sight from the main Standerton-Bethal road. Tutuka is one of the new generation of power stations being built for Escom in the Eastern Transvaal, and is similar in design to the Duvha power station near Witbank. It will use a wet cooling system and a 75 percent load factor will require some 10-million tons of coal a year--which will be supplied by Anglo-American's New Denmark colliery nearby. Its normal water requirements, supplied from the Grootdraaidam on the Vaal, would be approximately 155 000 m<sup>3</sup> a day, (including the colliery's requirements) rising to a maximum of 205 000 m<sup>3</sup>. The first of Tutuka's six 609 mW units is scheduled for completion by March 1985. The remaining five units will follow at 9-month intervals with the final unit being due for handover in September 1989. The station's entire generating capacity will be fed into the national grid. The main civils contractors at Tutuka are CMGM of the Group Five Engineering group who moved on site just over a year ago. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jul 82 p 23]

**SASOL THREE PRODUCTION**--SASOL Three at Secunda started producing marketable fuels on a continuous basis this week when the last phase, the refinery, was brought on line. The first crude oil was produced on May 10 this year, according to a statement issued by Sasol in Johannesburg yesterday. The first petrol, diesel and kerosene (jet fuel and paraffin) started flowing into the storage tanks only days before the date determined back in March 1979. The plant, planned at a cost of R3,276-million, was also completed inside the budget. Bringing Sasol Three on line coincides with the expansion programme announced for Sasol's blue pump which by the end of the year will be available in about 40 Eastern Transvaal and Free State towns for the first time. About 200 blue pumps will be erected in towns in a 80 km radius of Secunda, Warden and Middleburg. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jul 82 p 3]

**AZAPO APPLAUDS BOYCOTT**--The Azanian Peoples' Organisation (AZAPO) said in a statement issued in Johannesburg yesterday it applauded the stand of those overseas organisations and countries which refused to have sporting links with South Africa. Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, Azapo publicity secretary told Sapa this would put pressure on the government to bring about fundamental changes in the country. The view of 'Black progressive and patriotic forces both

inside and outside the country is that there can be no normal sport in an abnormal society," the statement said. Azapo further condemned those business concerns which "reap large profits from Black cheap labour."--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jul 82 p 5]

CISKEIAN RESHUFFLE--King William's Town--A Ciskeian Cabinet Minister has been relieved of his post and several new appointments have been made in a Cabinet reshuffle announced by President Sebe. Chief L.M. Ngwekazi, Minister of Transport has been relieved of his post and appointed to the newly-created post of general project manager of all Ciskeian development schemes. He will be stationed in Peddie. Mr Namba Sebe, deputy Minister of Transport, has been appointed Minister of the department. Another new appointment was that of Mr L.M. Fani, MP for Victoria East, as deputy Minister of Rural Development, a new division of the Department of Agriculture. The deputy President, Reverend W.M. Xaba, has been asked by President Sebe to devote half his time to agricultural development.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jul 82 p 4]

HEUNIS ON REFORM--Port Elizabeth--The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said in Port Elizabeth yesterday the way to constitutional reform in South Africa lay in co-operation with other language and race groups. He told the Afrikaanse Studentebond congress the Afrikaner no longer faced an identity crisis but shared in the fight for existence with other groups in South Africa. He said Whites had tended to misuse their power in the past and this should be overcome for reform to take place.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jul 82 p 11]

ATLANTIS ENGINE BLOCKS--The new R40-million Atlantis Foundry erected to make the IDC-backed Atlantis Diesel Engine factory management independent of imported engine blocks is now in its final commissioning stages and engine blocks are being produced for test purposes, says Mr Stephan Hrabar, General manager of Engineering Management Services (Cape). In association with a firm of Swiss consultants, George Fischer, Engineering Management Services has been responsible for the engineering design, the procurement of machinery and materials, the construction and precommissioning of the plant. "On the foundry work itself our role was mainly that of coordinator," said Mr Hrabar, "but we were directly responsible for the conventional civil, structural, mechanical and electrical design." Mr Hrabar said that the new foundry would initially produce engine blocks up to 11 000cc in capacity and that when fullscale production had been attained, some 12 000 tons of castings, being equivalent to 5 000 diesel engines per annum, would be produced. Mr Hrabar added that the fast-track programme for the installation and the commissioning of the foundry machinery had resulted in only seven months being required from the arrival of the first machinery to the final commissioning of the units. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jul 82 p 23]

SOWETO PETITION--The Soweto Residents' Committee has drawn up a petition "pleading with the Government in the name of democratic negotiations to return Ingwavuma and KaNgwane to the respective authorities while a just settlement is being sought." Mr Albert Mhlungu, chairman of the association,

which, he stressed, was "non-ethnic," said his organisation wanted to avoid confrontation. "We also want to avoid racial riots between Swazis and Zulus, not only in the affected areas, but in places like Soweto," he said. "We feel all South Africans are being affected by this move to hand over South African land to a foreign country." The petition is to be sent to the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha and the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Mr Piet Koornhof. Mr Mhlungu said his association would also draw up a list of motions to be presented at King Goodwill Zwelithini's giant indaba to be held at Ulundi, Zululand's capital, at the end of the month. The king has invited all his subjects to attend this national convention of Zulus. The only item on the agenda will be Ingwavuma which, according to Mr Mhlungu, is the traditional home of Zulu kings. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jul 82 p 3]

POLICE COMMANDANT--Colonel J.H. Pheiffer has been appointed District Commandant of the Eastern Transvaal with Middelburg as a base from the beginning of July. He succeeds Col and Pat Gough who was killed in a motor accident last month. Col Pheiffer (53) was born at Tweeling in the Free State in 1928 and joined the South African Police in 1948. Col Pheiffer has had riot-control experience and is also well informed about operational activity. He had done several spells of border duty in South West Africa and then Rhodesia. In 1952 he married Anna Schoombee and they have two sons and a daughter. Both the boys have followed in their father's footsteps and are also policemen. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 82 p 16]

VISA BAN SLAMMED--Cape Town--The Southern African Society of Journalists has condemned the withdrawal of visa privileges to Mwasa president Mr Charles Nqakula and a theology student, Mr Malusi Mpumlwana. In a statement issued in Cape Town, the president of the SASJ, Mr David Bleasard, said: "The SASJ condemns the withdrawal of exemption of visa requirements of Mwasa president Mr Charles Nqakula and theology student Mr Malusi Mpumlwana with the apparent aim of confining them to the Ciskei. "The society is opposed to all Government policies and actions which limit freedom of movement and other democratic rights. "This latest use of an apartheid technicality as a means of control or intimidation should be cancelled immediately and the exemption restored."--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 82 p 5]

MORE ROBBER ISLAND RELEASES--At least seven prisoners jailed in terms of security legislation had been granted parole under the new system introduced by the Government. A spokesman for the Prisons Department in Pretoria confirmed last night that prisoners had been released but declined, for their own safety, to give names or numbers. Two of the men spoke to reporters after being released. They are Mr Joe Mati (49) of Mdantsane and Mr Mluleki George of Qongqotha township near King William's Town. Mr George, released on July 1, served a sentence of five years in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act. The reason for Mr Mati's imprisonment was not known. Both men served sentences on Robben Island. Sources said five other prisoners, three from South West Africa and two from Johannesburg had been released, but no further details about them were known. Mr Mati was released from Robben Island with the five other prisoners and Mr George was in the East London prison prior to his release.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 82 p 15]

TOO FEW SCIENTISTS--Stellenbosch--South Africa trains too few physicists and imports far too much expensive knowhow, Dr C.F. Garbers, president of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research said in Cape Town. Opening the 27th conference of the South African Institute of Physics at Stellenbosch University, he said about a third of the scientists working in South Africa were not South Africans. Quoting Lord Rutherford, he said: "We haven't the money, so we've got to think."--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 82 p 5]

NEW FEED FACTORY--A R735 000 stock feed factory is to be erected shortly at Isithebe, the fast growing industrial growthpoint 80 km north of Durban. Finance and buildings are being provided by the Corporation for Economic Development (CED) and 105 new employment opportunities will be created when the factory starts operations, a statement by the CED said in Pretoria yesterday.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jul 82 p 24]

INGWAVUMA APPEAL DATE--Bloemfontein--The appeal by the State against a Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court order declaring invalid the proclamation granting control of Ingwavuma to the Department of Cooperation and Development will be heard by five Appeal Court judges in Bloemfontein on August 18. The judges will hear argument from 9 am before deciding whether the proclamation issued by the State President is to be put in force. The appeal is the result of two decisions by the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court granting control of Ingwavuma to KwaZulu. A proclamation in a special Government Gazette granted control of Ingwavuma to the Department of Cooperation and Development. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jul 82 p 3]

BANK STAFFS END STRIKE--Maseru--The two commercial banks operating in Lesotho resumed their banking services throughout the country yesterday after a three-day closure caused by a strike over working conditions, a statement issued by the Union of Bank Employees in Maseru said yesterday. The bank employees were dissatisfied with conditions laid down by the management of the banks on overtime work. The problem was resolved yesterday after discussions between the Minister of Economic Affairs Mr E.R. Sekhonyana and representatives of the Union of Bank Employees and the bank managements.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jul 82 p 12]

THLOLOE ARRESTED--Banned senior reporter of the SOWETAN Mr Joe Thloloe and three other journalists arrested in a Security Police swoop two weeks ago are being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. Major W.J. du Plessis, public relations officer for the SAP said yesterday that Mr Thloloe, former executive member of the Media Workers' Association of SA (Mwasa), and three other senior members, Messrs Quraish Patel, Vas Soni and Mathata Tsedu had been held under Section 29 since last Friday. Other people held under the new Act are Mr Trumann Mnguni, of Soweto, Miss Joyce Mokhesi of Vereeniging and acting secretary of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa), and Mrs Victoria Makgetha, of Meadowlands in Soweto. The detainees, all previously held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, which allows for 14 days of detention incommunicado, were transferred to detention under the Internal Security Act on July 2. This Act (Section 29 of Act 74) was introduced in Parliament this year. As with Section Six, detainees are held for interrogation and can be held indefinitely until police are satisfied that the detainee has answered all questions satisfactorily. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Jul 82 p 3]

STRYDOM PROMOTED--Mr Jaap Strydom, Johannesburg's Regional Director of Education and Training has been promoted to the post of Chief Director, Education Planning. Mr Strydom will assume duty in the new post in Pretoria on September 1. He will be succeeded by Mr J.P. Engelbrecht, presently Regional Director in the Cape. Mr G.W. Merbold, presently circuit inspector of Grahamstown, has been promoted to take over from Mr Engelbrecht as Director for the Cape region. This was announced in a Press statement issued by Dr A.B. Fourie, Director General of Det. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Jul 82 p 2]

CHAKELA KILLER MISSING--The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Dr Leabua Jonathan has accused people living in South Africa of assisting the Lesotho Liberation Army, the military wing of the exiled opposition Basutoland Congress Party in the murder of the former secretary-general of the Congress Party, Mr Koenyama Chakela, in Leribe last week. According to a SABC report, he made the accusation when speaking at the funeral of Mr Chakela in Leribe at the weekend. The Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr C.D. Molapo said it was significant that the killer had travelled with Mr Chakela in the same taxi from Maseru and that he had decided to fire the fatal shots only when the taxi had reached a point near the Lesotho/South Africa border where he could easily cross the border and walk to the nearby Ficksburg location. He claimed that Lesotho Liberation Army supporters lived in Ficksburg location. The assassin has not yet been arrested and the police are still investigating. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Jul 82 p 2]

BANNED FROM ENTERING SA--The acting president of the Media Workers' Association of SA, Mr Charles Nqakula, has been declared a prohibited immigrant by South Africa and will now be required to obtain a visa to enter the country. Another person served a letter by the Government prohibiting him from leaving the Ciskei and entering South Africa without a visa is Mr Malusi Mpumlwana, a first-year theology student. This means that they will now be confined to the Ciskei and will have problems moving from one city to another in that area as to do so they have to cross through South African territory. Letters served on the two men--presently living in the Ciskei--are signed by the South African Director-General of Internal Affairs. The ban renders the two men total foreigners in South Africa because their exemption from the requirements to be in possession of a temporary permit in terms of the Aliens Act of 1973 has also been withdrawn. Neither Mr Nqakula nor Mr Mpumlwana has a passport or travel documents. If the visas are not granted by the Department of Internal Affairs the men will be effectively prohibited to leave the magisterial district of Zwelitsha, Ciskei, as to reach other major centres in the territory they will have to travel through South Africa. Both Mr Nqakula and Mr Mpumlwana have been banned before and their banning orders were lifted earlier this year. The South African Society of Journalists (SASJ) has condemned the Government action against the men. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Jul 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1573

GOVERNMENT CAMPAIGN FOR OAU SUPPORT ON BORDER ISSUE REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 9 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

**THE government has started a diplomatic campaign to win OAU support for the border readjustments with South Africa.**

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R.V. Dlamini yesterday said that delegations are already proceeding to OAU capitals "to deliver special messages from the King to African heads of state."

The statement did not mention what the messages were, but it was obviously the land issue. Recently, Mr. Dlamini announced that high-powered diplomatic missions would be sent to the forthcoming OAU chairman Col. Muammar Gaddafi of Libya and other African states to win support for the land deal.

**Delegation**

Yesterday a delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsi-

bandze met President Samora Machel of Mozambique. He was accompanied by Senator Mabizandla Nhlabatsi, Dr. George Msibi, MP,

The Minister for Justice, Mr. Polycarp Dlamini, is already in Lesotho leading a delegation to that country. He is accompanied by Mr. M.M.P. Mnisi. From Lesotho Mr. Dlamini's delegation proceeds to Botswana.

The Minister for Agriculture, Mr. A.K. Hlophe accompanied by Mr. B.A. Dlamini and Mr. Magangeni Dlamini have been assigned to visit Zaire, Sudan, Egypt, Morocco and Algeria.

The Deputy Prime Minister's delegation is also responsible for Zimbabwe,

Zambia, and Tanzania. Mr. Chicks Nkosi and Swaziland's Ambassador to Mozambique Mr. C.G. Masuku will join Mr. Nsibandze's delegation later when they proceed to the other frontline states.

Dr. Sishayi Nxumalo leads a delegation comprising Prince Charles and Mr. A.V. Mamba to Kenya and Ethiopia.

The Minister for Justice's delegation is also responsible for Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast.



# SA GROUP PLANS TO OPEN GOLD MINE IN KANGWANE

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 Jul 82 pp 1, 16

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

## A SOUTH African mining group is planning to open a gold mine in KaNgwane.

General manger of Barbrook Mining and Exploration Ltd. Mr. Colin Paterson said his company was planning to start mining within two years.

"There is a good chance we may start mining in 1984," he told The Times.

And this could mean 1,000 new jobs for Swazis in the area.

The company's experts have been conducting exploration in the area for 10 years now. It employed 300 labourers and 20 specialised staff. "We hope that final results as to what type of gold there will be determined in October, 1984," Mr. Paterson

added. "I don't know exactly what size the mine would be, there could be large gold deposits, but it's really premature to say what size it will be."

Mr. Paterson said the first gold mine in South Africa was opened in KaNgwane by the Grand Rand Mines, which later closed. The area where the company is planning to open a mine is near Louieville.

Another company, Messina Transvaal Development Corporation, is planning to open a coal mine in KaNgwane before the end of this year. "We have been doing a drilling in the area for some time and we believe there are large coal deposits," the managing director of the corporation, Mr. Peter Whitfield, said in a telephone interview from his Johannesburg office.

"We have sufficient proof that there are large coal deposits in the area.

We will decide within a few months whether or not to go ahead with the plans," he added.

"It will be a joint operation between the South African Mining Corporation and ourselves.

"In arriving at a decision there will be two considerations: The first is whether or not we can sell the coal, that is, if we can find markets and the second is whether we can export it through Maputo port. We believe we can mine it, there is no problem with that," he said.

"There is already overwhelming evidence that there is enough coal to justify us opening a mine. The type of coal that we have found in KaNgwane is a high grade of anthracite. Anthracite is mainly used in cement plants and for domestic heating. Anthracite is smokeless fuel."

He said the mine his

company was planning to open will have the capacity to employ more than 500 people. The investment will be in the order of E15 million.

He said political development in KaNgwane will have no bearing on whether or not the company will be opened. "Whether the area is incorporated into

Swaziland or not, will not make any difference. We are not interested in politics. It's purely practical business considerations," Mr. Whitfield said.

A report of the KaNgwane Development Corporation states among other things that chrysotile asbestos is mined in Msauli. The mine has 1,549 people. Bail clay is mined in Lochiel for the manufacture of porcelain.

The report stated that other minerals in KaNgwane are: barite, lithium, iron ore, tungsten, antimoby and copper.

## MUNANGAGWA CHALLENGES US POLICY ON AFRICA

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

THE United States claims to champion democracy but it does not come to the aid of the forces fighting for democracy, the Minister of State in charge of security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, said yesterday.

Mr Munangagwa said liberation movements in Africa were supported by the Eastern bloc, but not by America.

It was only after they had established democracy in their countries that the United States came in. This was the case in Zimbabwe.

The minister was speaking at a gathering in the chamber of the House of Assembly which was addressed by two visiting American professors on United States policy towards Africa under the Reagan administration.

He criticised the United States for aiding dictatorships and said it seemed that big-power politics were the major consideration in America's approach.

Dr Raymond Copson, an

analyst of African affairs at the Library of Congress in Washington, said the US provided African countries with US\$240 million in security aid, the bulk of which went to Sudan, Kenya and Somalia.

Not all of this was for arms; much went on uniforms, housing and training.

This figure, he said, had tripled under the Reagan administration but it should be seen against development or economic aid which totalled US\$875 million.

Dr Richard Huh, associate professor of African history at New York University, said that under the Reagan administration a stronger emphasis was being given to countries with a healthy mix of private and public enterprises.

He said the United States had extended aid worth US\$135 million to Zimbabwe since independence.

Zimbabwe was destined to play a major role in Southern Africa and could become a model for economic development.

## MUGABE DENOUNCES RACISM, BLACK OR WHITE

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

**RACISM practised by either black or white is unacceptable in Zimbabwe, says the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.**

Speaking in Harare to 16 visiting pupils from the Dick Shepherd School in London's mainly black suburb of Brixton, he said the armed struggle here had not been waged against whites, but against an unjust system.

"We did not fight the whites just because they were white," he told them. "We fought the system they were trying to uphold."

Brixton, where almost half the youngsters are unemployed and where the people feel strongly that they are unfairly oppressed by police, was the scene of vicious street fighting between blacks, aided by some white youths, and police last year.

Mr Mugabe told them: "In this country, we refused to allow colour to be used as the basis for everything."

Earlier, they had been told by President Banda that it was "unfortunate and primitive" for people to despise each other because of skin colour.

The struggle in Zimbabwe, he said, had been a "human struggle in which people tried to discover themselves, and it was a struggle which taught us many lessons".

Taking up that theme, the Prime Minister said that to his Government the colour of people was incidental. Mr Ian Smith

had not chosen to be white, nor had Bishop Abel Muzorewa chosen to be black . . . "although he might have chosen to be a puppet".

Before embarking on reconstruction and rehabilitation after the war, the Government had to create the necessary atmosphere of reconciliation.

Some had believed that people like Bishop Muzorewa would be shot after independence, but the Government had been more realistic.

"The war was over, and those who had fought against us could not be regarded as enemies unless they tried to resuscitate the past order."

His Government had harassed nobody on the basis of colour, and believed that if it kept up the direction it had chosen, it would unite Zimbabwe's people.

There was already far less racial feeling among youngsters, who went to school together and mixed freely.

Zimbabwe's only enemy was South Africa, because "we don't accept a situation where people oppress each other on the basis of colour."

"When the struggle in South Africa and Namibia succeeds there will be no racialism in those areas."

A situation which allowed only 4 000 farmers to own half of the land was unacceptable, hence the land redistribution programme. Zimbabwe had good relations with Britain, which was helping the country in its resettlement programme.

"We believe there should be a system accompanying the redistribution of land which will ensure that it succeeds. But the process will take us some time," he said.

Outlining development plans the Prime Minister said that every minister had submitted his three-year development plan and the projected budget for the national transitional development exercise was

\$4.5 billion.

Part of the money would come from the Zimcord fund but the rest from the public and private sectors.

"We hope the plan will help us build socialism," he said.

The Government had no intention of nationalising multi-national firms, but would like State participation in some concerns.

Only in partnership, not in isolation, could the country uplift the lives of its people.

But Zimbabwe was a non-aligned country, and would not accept anybody dictating terms to it.

Earlier, the President told the youngsters that while the past could not be forgotten, people could forgive the wrongs of the past.

The country was committed to the complete eradication of all forms of racism, and what it was trying to achieve might be a lesson to other communities with the same problems.

ZVOBGO: 'SATAN RULES' IN SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jul 82 p 8

[Text]

**HARARE.** — Zimbabwe's Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Edison Zvobgo, referring yesterday to the proposed withdrawal of the right to dual citizenship, entrenched in the British-designed Lancaster House Constitution, said: "We must never forget that the Limpopo is the boundary of decency in Africa."

He added: "Beyond it, southward, Satan rules in thunder and fumes."

Moving the second reading of a Bill which, if passed, will be one of the most important revisions of the Lancaster House Constitution since its 1980 inception, Dr Zvobgo warned Zimbabwe's Whites not to oppose plans to change the Constitution "during the unfolding of our socialist revolution."

"This constitutional transformation process will be a major test of loyalty for the non-African peoples of this country," said the Minister.

The longer the Whites — who comprised less than three percent of the population — clung to their 20 seats in the 100-seat assembly "the more they damage national reconciliation and irreparably prejudice their own future in Zimbabwe."

Dr Zvobgo said a Constitution should be a allowed document agreed on by popular representatives, whereas the Lancaster House Constitution was, largely, the handiwork of British civil servants.

"It is a matter of great notoriety that many fundamental aspects of our Constitution were imposed upon us at Lancaster House by the British in alliance with our own home-grown puppets and their settler partners, in order to create a constitutional dispensation with a British face."

The Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, interjected: "Tear up the Constitution!" as Dr Zvobgo attacked the provisions for White representation, for a second Chamber, a non-executive President, and dual citizenship.

He hoped that within the next three years he would be able to present legislation to transform the Constitution "to make it truly Zimbabwean and truly relevant."

Until 1987 at least all 100 MPs are required to confirm any revision of the provisions for White representation or to the declaration of rights.

Other constitutional revisions — including the Bill now before Parliament — need at least 70 affirmative votes at their third reading.

It is believed that members of Mr Ian Smith's nine-strong Republican Front caucus will oppose the amendment, but that most of the nine RF rebel independents will support

it, along with the 20 MPs in Mr Joshua Nkomo's PF (Zapu) party and the 57 ZANU (PF) members.

Dr Zvobgo said a right to dual citizenship was "very much the exception throughout the world today."

"Like other nations, we abhor the prospect of our citizens having to serve in foreign armies against us or other states with which we are at peace, simply because the states of their other nationality have called upon them to do so in the exercise of their sovereignty."

"We want our citizens to owe allegiance only to Zimbabwe."

Dual citizenship had been a stopgap measure while people recovered from the war, he said.

Today, more than two years after Zimbabwean independence, "there is simply no justification for anybody to waver between Zimbabwe and any other country". — Sapa.

## JUSTICE MINISTER DEFENDS SECRECY IN STUTTAFFORD'S CIVIL SUIT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jun 82 p 8

[Text]

**HARARE.** — Zimbabwe's Minister of Justice, Mr Simbi Mubako, defended his clamp of secrecy on a torture allegation suit brought by a detained White MP against Government security men.

Mr Mubako claimed he was only following precedents set by Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front Government.

Mr Arthur Tapson, a colleague of the detained Republican Front member, Mr Wall Stuttaford, asked at question time in the House of Assembly why judgment in Mr Stuttaford's civil suit against his jailers had not been made public.

Mr Mubako claimed that security and the public interest were paramount in such cases and that his certificate — issued in

terms of a 1975 emergency regulation promulgated during the Rhodesian hush war — was "by no means unique".

Stormy exchanges followed with Mr Donald Goddard, MP, denying that Mr Smith's Government had ever used the regulations to hush up court proceedings in the way Mr Mubako had done.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, shouted: "When you were a captain in the Selous Scouts, you had plenty of that thing."

To a barrage of angry interjections, which drew a rebuke from the Speaker, Mr Didymus Mutasa, Brigadier John Probert asked whether

a precedent had now been set for "Zimbabwean justice" and whether the suppression of free speech now seen in the National Press would be extend-

ed to the courts.

"What did you do in the Rhodesian Front? Don't forget that", Dr Ushewokunze shouted.

Mr Tapson appealed to Mr Mubako to preserve Zimbabwe's "reputation for justice" by releasing at least an abridged version of the judgment in Mr Stuttaford's suit against his interrogators.

Mr Mubako was adamant, however, that to release any information about the civil case would defeat the purpose of the certificate he had issued to the court.

"For the sake of security, for the time being, at any rate, we do not believe it is necessary to give any abridged statement", he said.

In the Senate earlier this week, the former Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Garfield Todd — who was

detained for several years by Mr Smith's Government because of his support for black nationalism — caused a stir when he spoke out against the secrecy imposed over the Stuttaford civil suit.

Mr Stuttaford, who was detained last year on the orders of Zimbabwe's security chief, former guerrilla intelligence chief Mr Emmerston Munangagwa, is alleged to have been implicated in plots to stage a coup in Zimbabwe, but Mr Mugabe's Government has hedged whenever questioned on the date Mr Stuttaford will be brought to trial.

The former British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, said in March that Mr Mugabe had assured him Mr Stuttaford would either be freed or brought to court in the immediate future.

CSO: 4700/1574

ABSENTEE MPs IN DANGER OF LOSING SEATS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 82 p 9

[Text]

**HARARE.** — Four Zimbabwean MPs will lose their seats if they fail to appear in Parliament by July 20, according to the Speaker, Mr Didymus Mutasa.

He said the MPs, two from Zapu and two representing the RF, had until next Tuesday to resume their seats. They had been absent from the house for more than 15 days.

The MPs are Mr Ackim Ndlovu (Matabeleland South), Mr Vote Moyo (Matabeleland North), Mr Wally Stuttaford (Bulawayo South) and Mr Dennis Walker (Bulawayo North).

They lose their seats after being away from

the house for 21 consecutive days according to the Constitution.

Mr Ndlovu, Mr Walker and Mr Stuttaford had been away for 16 days while Mr Moyo had missed 15 parliamentary sittings.

"After 21 days I will inform the Prime Minister and seek his advice on the matter," Mr Mutasa said.

Mr Ndlovu left the country for Zambia in March and had not told the Speaker whether he would be returning for the current session.

Mr Moyo was detained after the opening of Parliament last month.

Mr Stuttaford was arrested last year and has been in detention since then.

Mr Walker left the country for Britain at the beginning of the year.

Mr Mutasa said Mr Walker had written to him asking if he would be arrested on his return. "He wanted me to intervene if there was a possible case between him and the State, but I refused."

The Speaker had given the letter to the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office, Mr Emmerson Munagagwa. "I forwarded the letter because I have no responsibility over security matters."

Mr Mutasa said that in his letter, Mr Walker wanted to know if the State was after him and if he would be safe if he returned.

CSO: 4700/1574

## SWEDISH AID WAS USED WELL--BUT 'NOT AS EXPECTED'

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 2 Jul 82 p 5

[Text]

**BILATERAL reconstruction and development aid worth about \$21m plus and regional aid totalling \$10m has been pledged by Sweden to Zimbabwe from November 1980 to July 1 this year.**

This was disclosed to *The Gazette* by the programme officer of the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), Mr Karl-Gunnar Hagstrom. He also said a \$13.7m aid agreement for the 1982/83 period was signed in June.

"Under the bilateral aid agreement, about \$13m was pledged for the reconstruction and rehabilitation programme — the rebuilding of rural primary schools and the construction of refugee schools.

"This money was also used for the supplementary feeding programme, the refugee rehabilitation exercise and for the construction of rural health centres," Mr Hagstrom said.

Commenting on how the aid had been used, Mr Hagstrom said: "The funds pledged so far have not been utilised as one would have expected but I bear with the Government because it takes time to plan some of the projects and to finally implement them.

**QUITE WELL**

"However, the reconstruction programme aid has been used quite well and I am happy to say the ac-

counting of how the funds have been used is excellent," he said.

Under the development projects aid programme, about \$2.5m was given for rural staff housing for the Ministry of Education and Culture. Part of the money was also used for the ZIMSCI science kits being used in the country's secondary schools for science lessons, and for paper.

**LIVING STANDARDS**

Mr Hagstrom said his Government's aid was mainly directed to the development of the rural areas to improve the people's living standards. However the Government could buy Swedish goods and sell them to the private sector and plough back the funds to the rural areas, he added.

The Ministry of Health also received about \$2.2m for rural staff housing and for the Zimbabwe Expanded Programme of Immunisation (ZEPI). Mr Hagstrom said the Swedish Government would provide vehicles, the refrigerators, freezers and transportation cool boxes for the vaccines and the vaccines needed for the immunisation programme. The money was also used for the supplementary feeding programme and for a health inventory study.

He said a further \$2m was also pledged for a personnel and consultancy fund. "This money will

be used to bring in Swedish consultants and other personnel as directed by the Government here and it is 75% tied to Sweden.

**IMPORT PROGRAMME**

"We also made available, about \$1.3m under an import support programme and it is all tied to the import of Swedish goods. Paper and telephone exchanges fall under this programme," said Mr Hagstrom.

He said it was left to the Zimbabwe Government to decide what it wanted to import from Sweden according to its priorities and at present his Government was still awaiting a "shopping list" from the Zimbabwe Government.

Under the regional aid programme, Sweden pledged about \$5m for a microwave link between Francistown, Bulawayo and Livingstone.

About \$3.6m was provided for an international telephone exchange network in Gweru. The money provided for the two projects was aid to the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC) telecommunications project.

Swedish non-Governmental organisations also pledged about \$1.3m to Zimbabwean organisations for different development projects which included training programmes for women and agricultural extension training.

# ROLE OF TRADE ATTACHES IN EUROPE REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Keith Atkinson]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S trade attaches in Europe have been well received by the international business community, said Mr Joe van den Bergh, chairman of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries' trade promotion committee.

Mr van den Bergh, who recently returned from an extensive trade tour of four European countries, said the attaches are very impressive in the work they are doing.

"They are keen to help businessmen and can be of tremendous assistance because of their contacts in foreign government departments."

For businessmen who were new to the international markets, the attaches could save them time by providing information on the right people to contact in any field.

"We are still relatively young on the world trade scene and one of the problems is knowing who is who. This is where our embassies can help and also the trade organisations in the various countries."

During his trip to Hol-

land, Britain, Belgium and Switzerland, Mr van den Bergh visited fairs and trade centres such as the United Kingdom Trade Agency and the United Nations International Trade Centre headquarters in Geneva.

He believed that the quality of Zimbabwean goods warranted their exhibition in specialised fairs and not just the general fairs for developing countries.

He also found much interest in this country among European businessmen who tended to be well informed about the local situation and saw this country as the focal point for regional development.

"The business community over there has enormous amounts of data at its disposal and they are beginning to make positive approaches to Zimbabwe," said Mr van den Bergh.

But the effects of the world recession were biting; money was much tighter, so people were more cautious about their investments.

One of the aims of his visit was to gather further information on the potential for exports to Europe. In particular, there was a demand for certain types of furniture,

wood products, fruit and vegetables.

Mr van den Bergh said a code of investment was important to European investors as they had to show their shareholders that an investment was secure.

## NECESSARY

He said it was purely a business arrangement as in some countries such a code was necessary before the investor could get covering insurance from his own government.

Such underwriting lessened the risk factor which was an important consideration as prevailing high interest rates meant money could be invested with no risk and with a high return in the home country.

"In other words to secure investment in this country we need to offer a high return and a low risk to the potential investor."

While the constitution was a form of guarantee, businessmen still wanted a neat, concise document detailing the country's investment criteria.

Companies in Europe were interested in using their links and resources to act as brokers for deals between Zimbabwe and other countries, and this could become a useful part of much-needed two-way trade.



## DEFICIT PLUS FALL IN GROWTH RATE PREDICTED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 2 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

REAL growth in Zimbabwe is likely to fall to 3% or less in 1982 after an estimated 12,9% expansion in the real Gross National Product last year, according to the latest Economic Bulletin published by the Standard Bank due for release early in July.

The main forces contributing to this marked slowdown in the growth rate of the economy are the severe world recession, the drought and adverse balance of payments which has necessitated reduced import allocations.

The bulletin predicts that although balance of payment figures have not yet been published, a deficit of close to \$400 million is likely — an increase of 150% over 1980. The main reason for this heavy deficit was the \$160 million swing in the trade account from a surplus of nearly \$70 million to a deficit of more than \$90 million.

**40% GROWTH**

The impressive GNP growth rate of 40% in the years 1979-1981 is expected to slow down considerably, as will the increase in per capita income, which has risen by 8% per annum over the last three years.

Also anticipated is a 12% fall in agricultural production this year, while output volumes of agricultural produce will decline by more than 20%, due to the much smaller maize crop, and the anticipated

one-third reduction in cotton deliveries.

Tobacco revenues, too, will be affected by the disappointing auction floor prices in recent weeks, and the bulletin predicts that tobacco revenues will rise by a maximum of 20% this year.

A grim year for Zimbabwe's mining industry is forecast with metal prices at their lowest level since 1978 and costs of production escalating sharply. It estimates a 5% fall in both value and volume of mineral products this year, a similar figure to that of 1981.

**NO MORE THAN 4%**

According to the report output in the manufacturing sector will also fall this year and the growth rate will not be more than 4%. This is due to a 14,5% cutback in foreign currency allocations, a slippage in domestic demand and adverse exchange rates which affect exports.

The bulletin reveals that Zimbabwe's export performance in 1981 was the worst since 1970 in terms of the volume of exports, and it was only the 9,7% increase in export prices which contributed to the very modest \$33 million increase in exports.

At the same time, the volume of imports in 1981 was the highest since 1974, and expected to increase this year, despite the fall in currency quotas, because of aid programmes.

Referring to the much-discussed devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar, the bank says that although the Zimbabwe dollar is overvalued it is questionable whether currency depreciation will help achieve an improved external payments situation while international demand is at such a low ebb.

It warns that in a country where more than one-third of the GNP is imported it is likely that a price-adjustment benefit will be quickly dissipated in the form of sharply rising costs, prices and incomes.

Concern is expressed at two major weak points in the country's economic performance — the low level of private foreign investment and the slow rate of job generation.

It notes that while 48 000 jobs a year have been created since independence in the non-agricultural sectors of the economy, farm employment has fallen by about 35 000 giving a net annual increase of 30 000 jobs a year. Despite this increase the level of employment has remained static since 1975, while in the same period the potential work force has grown by three-quarters of a million.

On the subject of private foreign investment hope was expressed that after the expected announcements of major investments here by Heinz and Scania private foreign investment will gather momentum this year.

PTC WORKERS GET BIG PAY INCREASE

Warning on Saboteurs

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

**SALARY** increments ranging from 1 to 23,5 percent for Posts and Telecommunications workers were announced yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Naomi Nhiwatiwa.

The increments are on a sliding scale, with the least-paid officials on \$1 200 a year getting 23,5 percent and those on \$20 000 getting 1 percent.

They would be backdated to January 1.

Miss Nhiwatiwa also announced a new board for the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation.

Dr R. T. Masaya has taken over as chairman of the board from Mr R. H. Cole, and Mr J. M. Magowan becomes deputy chairman.

Other board members are Mr C. Ndebele, Mr S. Kuzvinzwa, Mr Tlirivavi Kangai, Mr A. Knottenbelt, Mr Ignatius Chigwedere, and Mr G. Mills as an ex-officio member.

Addressing the same meeting, the Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said that abuse of power by people in positions of authority would not be tolerated.

He urged workers to re-

spect their seniors and report to the ministry or union any signs of abuse of power.

Dr Shamuyarira said that the workers should increase production.

He said that racism in the corporation would not be condoned, adding that all workers of the corporation, whether white or black, have the same chances of promotion.

**SABOTEURS**

He also urged the workers to watch out for saboteurs.

"These people should be reported because they do not like the Government or the new order," he said.

He also warned people not to accuse others falsely, adding that there should not be secret inquiries.

Outlining plans for the future, the minister said that there were going to be communication centres at growth points identified by the Government.

## Union Pledge

Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Union has pledged increased productivity following last week's pay rises ranging between 1 and 23,5 percent.

The general secretary of the union, Mr Dobba Gonye, welcoming the move in a statement yesterday, said the increments were a step in the right direction in narrowing the wage gap between postal workers.

The increases announced on Friday by the Deputy Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Naomi Nhariwa, are on a sliding scale, with the least paid officials on \$1 200 a year getting 23,5 percent and those on \$20 000 being awarded a 1 percent increment.

### ATTITUDES

Assuring the ministry of continued support from the union, Mr Gonye said his organisation was making the necessary arrangements for a programme to educate his members on the attitude they should now adopt towards their work.

The move to train workers was being pursued now because the two unions in the PTC were in the process of drafting a constitution which would lead to a merger of the two bodies.

Mr Gonye also announced that his union had prepared a report on semi-skilled workers now doing skilled jobs on both the postal and telecommunications sections and intended to push for these to be upgraded to the level of officers and technicians.

He said the union would like to see the full restoration of all postal agencies and manual exchanges closed during the war once the semi-skilled workers have been promoted.

CSO: 4700/1574

## NEW PLACE NAME CHANGES CONFIRMED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 2 Jul 82 p 7

[Text]

**A LIST of the new names for Zimbabwe's city and town councils, rural councils and unincorporated urban areas was published in the Government Gazette last Friday.**

A statutory instruments in the same *Gazette* stated that any reference to the old names will automatically be construed as referring to the new name. This will save companies and individuals nationwide a great deal of money as company documents, letter heads and numerous other items will not need names changed regardless. Councils will also be spared the necessity and financial burden of immediately updating materials, by-laws etc.

**CITIES AND CITY COUNCILS**

<i>Old name</i>	<i>New name</i>
City of Gwelo	City of Gweru
City of Salisbury	City of Harare
City of Umtali	City of Mutare
City Council of Gwelo	City Council of Gweru
City Council of Salisbury	City Council of Harare
City Council of Umtali	City Council of Mutare

**MUNICIPALITIES AND MUNICIPAL COUNCILS**

Municipality of Gatooma	Municipality of Kadoma
Municipality of Hartley	Municipality of Chegutu
Municipality of Marandellas	Municipality of Marondera
Municipality of Sinoia	Municipality of Chinhoyi
Municipal Council of Gatooma	Municipal Council of Kadoma
Municipal Council of Hartley	Municipal Council of Chegutu
Municipal Council of Marandellas	Municipal Council of Marondera
Municipal Council of Sinoia	Municipal Council of Chinhoyi

**TOWNS AND TOWN COUNCILS**

Selukwe	Shurugwi
Selukwe Town Council	Shurugwi Town Council

**RURAL COUNCILS**

Belingwe Rural Council	Mberengwa Rural Council
Bulalima-Mangwe Rural Council	Bulima-Mangwe Rural Council
Bulawayo-Essexvale Rural Council	Bulawayo-Esigodini Rural Council
Chipinga Rural Council	Chipinge Rural Council
Gatooma Rural Council	Kadoma Rural Council
Gwelo-Selukwe Rural Council	Gweru-Shurugwi Rural Council
Hartley Rural Council	Chegutu Rural Council

Insiza Rural Council	Nsiza Rural Council
Marandellas Rural Council	Marondera Rural Council
Mazoe Rural Council	Mazowe Rural Council
Mtoko South Rural Council	Mutoko South Rural Council
Nuanetsi-Beitbridge Rural Council	Mwenezi-Beitbridge Rural Council
Salisbury West Rural Council	Harare Rural Council
Umtali Rural Council	Mutare Rural Council
Umvukwes Rural Council	Mvurwi Rural Council

#### UNINCORPORATED URBAN AREAS

Balla Balla	Mbalabala
Belingwe	Mberengwa
Chipinga	Chipinge
Dett	Dete
Enkeldoorn	Chivhu
Essexvale	Esigodini
Ingezi	Ngezi
Inyazura	Nyazura
Mangula	Mhangura
Mashaba	Mashava
Mazoe	Mazowe
Miami	Mwami
Mtepatepa	Mutepatepa
Mtoko	Mutoko
Mtorashanga	Mutorashanga
Nkai	Nkayi
Nuanetsi	Mwenezi
Shabani	Zvishavane
Somabula	Somabhula
Tjolotjo	Tsholotsho
Umvuma	Mvuma
Urungwe	Hurungwe
Vila Salazar	Sango
Zawi	Zave

#### INSTITUTIONS

Queen Victoria Memorial Library	Harare City Library
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CSO: 4700/1574

NATION FACES CRITICAL FOOD SHORTAGE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jul 82 p 8

[Article by Aida Parker: "Resettlement Plan a Dangerous Gamble"]

[Text]

**ZIMBABWE** (current population, 7,6-million) is in serious danger of joining Africa's other "have-not" food nations within the next five to 10 years.

That shock warning was first given last month by Mr Robert Mugabe's Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Robbie Mupawosa. Speaking in Harare, Mr Mupawosa questioned the credibility of statements that Zimbabwe was "the regions breadbasket".

Zimbabwe, he said, possessed neither the best climate and soils, nor the largest land mass in the region. Expanding population and increased purchasing power could rapidly reduce the country's food self-sufficiency.

Now, many analysts fear, the Marxist government's decision to expropriate huge areas of rich commercial farming land from this month onwards for resettlement purposes will ensure that Mr Mupawosa's prediction becomes fact, sooner rather than later.

After resettling 14 000 Black families in the first two years of independence, the pace is now being stepped up to

target of 164 000 lies over the next three years. To achieve this, the government plans to buy between 8-million and 10-million ha of the country's 14,5-million ha of commercial farming land at an estimated cost of Z\$480-million.

Many consider this a dangerous gamble with Zimbabwe's long-term food requirements, notably as the country's 5 500 large-scale White commercial farmers are responsible for 80 percent of the national agricultural product and 96 percent of agricultural commodity sales.

White commercial farmers fear that the government land acquisition and resettlement programme can only be achieved by replacing at least half their number with small-scale peasant producers.

Mr Jim Sinclair, president of the White Commercial Farmers Union (CFU), has already expressed concern, saying that while his union supports resettlement, redistribution should not be permitted to affect the critical commercial production.

### **Crowded**

Mr Moven Mahachi, Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development says the CFU is "over-reacting". The government, he said, could not accept a situation where 6 000 commercial farmers (5 500 White, 500 Black) occupied 15-million ha while 6-million people are crowded into communal areas.

"Commercial farmers are complaining that their land is being taken and production will go down as a result. Yes, we are taking this land and will continue to take... especially big farms... and give them to the people of Zimbabwe", he said.

"We think the life of an African is in the soil and that anyone with soil has wealth. We will continue to take this land until most of the soil is in the hands of

the masses."

The latest issue of the Zimbabwe Agricultural and Economic Review issues a cautious warning. The country's commercial farmers, it says, are among the world's most progressive and productive experts in their field.

### **Demand for jobs**

"By the end of the decade there will be 10-million people living and working in Zimbabwe and the demand for jobs and food will be enormous.

"While the immediate problem facing agricultural policy-makers is to relieve land pressure in the peasant farming areas, the mere distribution of land will not provide the right answers unless the land is properly worked."

That such warnings are well founded is

already being proved in Kwekwe West, where the government has bought or is in the process of buying 44 000 ha of commercial land for resettlement purposes.

### **Hacking trees**

At a meeting of the Kwekwe Farmers Association, one farmer said: "People are going there and hacking down trees and there are cattle all over the place.

"Let us not put forward a false picture of what is happening. We are destroying commercial food-producing land and we will have to pay for it in a few years time."

One farm which had been bought for resettlement, he said, previously employed 150 workers and its produce — a lot of which had been exported — was worth Z\$300 000 a year.

CSO: 4700/1578

## SERIOUS BREAD SHORTAGE NEXT YEAR SEEN LIKELY

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

**THERE** could be a serious bread shortage next year, the chairman of the grain committee of the Agricultural Marketing Authority, Mr Mike Butler, has said.

He said wheat stocks would be depleted by the end of September, when early deliveries of the crop still in the ground were expected.

Wheat requirements until October next year were 250 000 tonnes a year, and the shortfall would be 50 000 tonnes.

In Harare it is already virtually impossible to buy bread in the high-density suburbs in the evenings, and the supply on Sundays is limited.

The bakeries said they were not getting enough flour from the millers, who in turn said they were not receiving sufficient wheat from the Grain Marketing Board.

With just over 200 000 tonnes of wheat delivered last year, the overall supply position, compared to past performance, changed from a surplus to a deficit.

"The producer price should be increased to entice farmers to grow more wheat," Mr Butler said.

Marketing agencies were not keen on barter deals, which last year netted 16 500 tonnes of wheat for maize sent to Zambia.

The import, he said, was augmented by a few thousand tonnes of wheat from various overseas charities.

Though wheat sales topped 224 000 tonnes last year, Mr Butler said supplies to millers would not last beyond July next year.

"We understand the reasons for providing cheap food, but it is the method of applying subsidies that needs investigating."

Mr Butler said many maize importing countries had been hit by the Western recession, with mineral exports fetching low prices. This now affected Zimbabwean maize deals.

The Grain Marketing Board, he said, was losing experienced staff to the higher paying private

sector.

The president of the Millers' Association, Mr Keith Watt, said his company, National Foods Limited, was milling as much flour as possible, but they needed more wheat. National Foods have cut their milling operation by 12.5 percent.

The executive director of Blue Ribbon Industries Limited, Mr Hamish McBain, said his company had been "badly affected by the wheat shortage".

Most bakeries said the shortage had compelled them to cut production.

London Bakery (Pvt.) Ltd had cut bread production by 25 percent, while Lobel Brothers (Pvt.) Ltd had cut production but were attempting an even distribution of their bread.



FARMS OUTPUT ENOUGH TO FEED NATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Zimbabwe has enough basic food to meet reasonable demands this season, says the chairman of the Agricultural Marketing Authority, Mr Paddy Millar.

In a mid-year review yesterday, he said though the off-take of some commodities from marketing boards was being restricted, farm products had exportable surpluses earning million of dollars in foreign currency.

The review focused on controlled products handled by the Cold Storage Commission, the Cotton Marketing Board, the Dairy Marketing Board and the Grain Marketing Board.

Of the maize crop, he said 40 percent of the expected 900 000 tonnes had been delivered to the GMB. It had been of high quality despite the drought.

The produce this season would be enough for the country's needs, he said. It would be an addition to last year's carry-over of two million tonnes.

So far this year 210 000 tonnes valued at \$28 million had been exported under the World Food Programme.

Supplies of the 200 000 tonnes of wheat cropped last season were tight, said Mr Millar. Measures had been taken to ensure normal demands were met until the crop in the ground was harvested in October.

In response to improved producer prices, Mr Millar said milk production had been showing an encouraging 10 percent increase on last year.

A start had been made on a bulk milk collection scheme funded with foreign aid.

"While demand has increased by 30 percent," Mr Millar said, "it looks as though we have turned the corner regarding dairy product shortages."

Drought had caused cattle slaughtering to go up by 31 300 head in the first six months of the year resulting in full beef supplies to butchers since April.

"However," the chairman said, "supplies could again become tight towards the end of the year."

The cotton harvest should be about 30 percent down on last year's 200 000 tonnes. But the quality of seed cotton so far delivered, 70 percent, was much higher.

About 7 000 tonnes of coffee should be delivered this year, said Mr Millar.

CSO: 4700/1574

GOVERNMENT NEEDS INCOME, PROSPECTS BLEAK

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 2 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

WHEN Budget Day draws near, speculation on the actions the Minister of Finance may take becomes rife. Much of it is alarmist, as if by expressing fears of the worst that can happen, the impact of any possible measure is minimised.

One thing is certain, however, and it is that Government needs more money. Just where this is to come from would require a crystal ball we do not possess, but it is to be hoped that higher taxation for the business sector is not envisaged.

Government, on present tax levels, is unlikely to receive the income in the 1982-3 year that it did during 1981-2. Foreign exchange cuts, lower productivity, higher wages, crippling interest rates and losses of productive skills are slowing down the business machine. If further tax increases are levied, the incentive to expand and invest will be lessened, and the tax yield will reduced. The private sector is not a milch-cow that never runs dry.

The prospect for Government is bleak, for it must be evident to the Treasury economists that cuts in development programmes will have to be made, or the rate of development slowed.

Political promises have been made, and it may not be possible to meet them all. However this is not a position that is unique to Zimbabwe — few politicians implement their election manifestos in full.

The Government's attitude to business is well known — it is a thinly disguised tolerance. Yet if this sector is regarded as a bottomless source of revenue, our financial leaders may find that they are dangerously eroding the tax base on which the majority of their future plans depend.

At present, commerce and industry are hard pressed — the mining sector particularly is in a parlous state. If taxes are increased the Government may find that they will merely be collecting a higher percentage of a smaller sum.

CSO: 4700/1574

## GOVERNMENT CONTEMPLATES BUYING INTO ISSELS

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

**THE** Government, through its Industrial Development Corporation, is considering buying a stake in Bulawayo specialist engineers and founders F. Issels & Son Ltd.

Major British shareholders John Brown and Company are understood to have offered their entire 51 percent stake for sale, but the Government is said to be only interested in acquiring up to 30 percent of this holding.

The other major interest is held by the Harry Issels Trust and Investment Company, and controlled by his descendants. It holds about 34.5 percent of F. Issels' equity, the remainder being in the hands of the late Harry Issels' family.

**NO PART**

A spokesman for F. Issels & Son said that he was aware of the British company's wish to disinvest, but the board of directors had no part in the negotiations.

"It is an entirely private negotiation between John Brown and Company and the Government," he said.

The Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development would not comment.

It is understood that an official announcement will be made soon.

The link between the Bulawayo-based company, established in 1938, goes back to 1948, when John Brown and Company bought a 49.5 percent stake in the fledgling concern. But within five years the British group had taken a controlling interest.

F. Issels & Son has an authorised capital of \$2 730 000 divided into 1.3 million ordinary \$2 shares and 65 000 6 percent cumulative preference \$2 shares, of which 1 296 000 ordinary and all the preference shares have been issued.

But there are other larger deals, still in the pipeline.

Almost a year ago the Government announced that it was taking a 42.8 percent stake in CAPS Holdings by buying out the interests of the Graham family which founded the group, in a deal worth \$4 million.

Yet despite winning a Supreme Court judgment on May 19, which allowed the deal to go ahead, the shares have still not been taken up.

CAPS announced another set of record figures in its annual results on Tuesday.

For the year ended March 31, turnover rose

65 percent to \$42 million, pre-tax profits were up 48 percent to \$3.4 million — 10.6 percent of group turnover — and dividends were increased by 16 percent to 12.75c a share (1981-11.5c).

CAPS' managing director, Mr Maurice Kramer, said yesterday that he did not know why the share transfer was being held up. He was not a party to the negotiations and therefore could not comment.

However, it is reported that contracts have not been exchanged. According to one official: "The difficulty is that we are unclear where everybody stands, but the deal is still on, still under negotiation and alive."

Of more immediate concern to local and foreign investors is the proposal for US food conglomerate H. J. Heinz to take a 51 percent stake in Olivine Industries, with the Government taking up the remaining 49 percent.

After 16 months of bargaining no announcement has been made by the authorities even though Heinz chief executive officer Mr Tony O'Reilley issued a statement in New York a few weeks ago, stating firmly that Heinz was coming in.

Contracts were due to be exchanged on June 30 in Harare, but the

ceremony was cancelled at the last moment because a hitch had arisen.

The problem centres on the Overseas Private Investment Committee (OPIC) agreement, which insures US companies against nationalisation, expropriation etc. The Government has not yet accepted this agreement.

But it is understood that some members of a special Cabinet committee set up by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, to study the implications of OPIC have said that the agreement does not infringe the sovereignty of the State and therefore there should be no objection to signing it.

Heinz is reported to have given the Government until July 14 to make up its mind. Zim-babwe was the corporation's number one choice for investment in Africa, but it has looked at the alternative of starting up operations in Kenya or Nigeria.

Another deal still in the pipeline is that involving a joint truck assembly venture between the Industrial Development Corporation and the Swedish company, Scania.

Local agents, Tandem (Pvt.) Ltd, expected this deal to go through some months ago. No one in Government circles has so far been prepared to comment.

TRADE BALANCE UPSET BY PURCHASE OF NRZ LOCOMOTIVES

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S visible trade balance slumped into a \$36,2 million deficit in February, the worst monthly figure on record, but due partly to the purchase of new railway engines.

Exports were 23,5 percent up on January at \$76 million, but imports jumped 36 percent to \$112,2 million. Taking NCI transactions into account the deficit totalled \$38,6 million.

Chrome sales earned \$12,3 million through sales to major consumers such as Japan which accounted for \$6,1 million, producers here taking advantage of the General System of Preference tariffs which operates to their benefit in the first three months of the year.

Tobacco brought in \$8,3 million and asbestos \$6,1 million. Sugar and maize each earned about \$5 million and maize sales produced \$4,4 million in foreign exchange.

Imports were dominated

by petroleum and other fuel supplies which cost \$20,3 million. New locomotives for National Railways of Zimbabwe accounted for \$19 million.

Other machinery imports took \$8,3 million, bus and lorry chassis \$6,2 million.

The first two months of the year confirmed last year's trading pattern with imports and exports dominated by South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States, West Germany and Japan.

In 1981 these five countries accounted for 47,4 percent of Zimbabwe's exports and 57,5 percent of imports.

In January and February they took 49,8 percent of exports and supplied 64,3 percent of imports.

Despite the easing of bottlenecks and congestion in its system NRZ continued to run at a loss and produced another deficit of about \$4,7 million in February, almost the same as the previous month.

## DEPRESSED TIMBER MARKET 'REFLECTS INDUSTRIES' STATE'

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 2 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

A REDUCTION in building activity throughout the country, the switch-over from wooden plywood to other forms of packaging for tea and coffee and a big drop in the demand for furniture have all combined to depress the timber industry this year.

The adverse results of Border Timbers Ltd, published last week by the Anglo American Corporation, are only one symptom of the malaise now affecting this and allied industries in Zimbabwe.

The Border Timbers report said that demand for its timber and manufactured products (chiefly pinewood and veneers for the furniture industry) has dropped, operations have had to be cut back and that Government permission to retrench part of its labour force had been granted.

The company's stockpile of timber is now \$1.5 million greater than at this time last year, all capital expenditure apart from work in hand has been deferred and additional short-term finance has had to be incurred. This is despite the present high interest rates.

**LOSS FORECAST**

The company has had to pass the dividend for the year ended 31 March 1982 and also forecast that if the demand for timber does not improve this year it will still incur a loss, despite the cut-back in its operations.

This is not a happy picture, with operating profits down to \$1.3 million as against \$2.6 million last year and earnings similarly down

by half to 11,8c as against 23 cents last year when the building and furniture industries were booming.

Giving reasons for the present situation, a spokesman for Border Timbers said this week that it was due to a marked economic downturn throughout the country this year.

"After independence things looked bright and for the first time we paid a dividend. But this year building and mining activity has declined with a consequent drop in the demand for timber. There has been a swing away from wood for boxes and the furniture demand has slackened."

The spokesman confirmed that part of the labour force had been retrenched. But he declined to say how many had been affected at its four timber estates in the Eastern Districts and at its other operations throughout Zimbabwe.

Several large firms connected with the building industry this week confirmed that there had been a "drastic" drop in all types of building activity, from the residential and commercial building sectors in urban areas to Government building in rural areas.

**TIMBER DEMAND**

"The demand for timber and building materials largely reflects the state of all other industries in a country. But today the mining industry is in big trouble, the agricultural sector is gloomy and industry is suffering from foreign currency shortages, a skills drain and a big drop in productivity which is estimated at as much as

40%," said the spokesman for a large firm of building suppliers.

"If you add to those problems the very high inflation rate, extremely high interest rates and also high income tax and sales taxes, plus high wage levels spread across the entire community, it is evident that something has to give way.

"The purchasing power of money is being eroded by inflation. Now its effects are being felt across a broad spectrum of the whole economic structure of the country."

Mr Phil Hayter, executive officer of the Timber Council of Zimbabwe, confirmed there had been a "drastic" downturn in the timber market. This was largely due to stagnation in the building industry generally, both in urban and rural areas, he said.

"Last year there was a very bright timber market. But a downturn started in March this year and now there is an estimated 50% reduction in the demand for building timber, while the box market is also very quiet."

Mr Hayter added that there was also a glut of timber in the export market and said: "Timber is being dumped in countries abroad."

Another adverse factor for the timber industry was the swing over from wooden cases to cardboard or canvas containers for tobacco and tea products in Zimbabwe.

Formerly tobacco had been packed in wooden cases but it was now being packed for buyers in cardboard containers, he said. Tea for the local market was also now being packed in returnable canvas containers.

He estimated there had been a 50% reduction in the box timber market and a reduction of about 25% in the building timber market, together with a marked drop in the demand for furniture timber.

Mr T A Evers, secretary of the Zimbabwe Tea Growers Association, confirmed that tea for local buyers was now being packed in returnable canvas bags. Although tea was still exported in wooden cases, exports had now dropped and so fewer cases were added.

#### EXPORTS FALLING

"We used to export about two-thirds of our tea crop. Now exports have dropped to only about half the crop. So that means we are using about 20 000 fewer plywood tea chests."

He said that the canvas bags used for the local transport of tea were cheaper than wooden cases "in the long run" because they could be returned and re-used by producers.

He could not forecast when tea exports in wooden cases might again increase. "The tea crop at present is static," he said.

Most spokesman agreed that the timber market was a good indication of the general state of industry in Zimbabwe.

"When the demand for timber products falls, it reflects a downturn in industries ranging from building and mining to furniture making and agriculture," said an industrialist.

CSO: 4700/1574



## FERTILISER PRICES UP BY 12 PERCENT

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

THE price of fertiliser has gone up by an average 12 percent.

The prices, gazetted yesterday, were worked out by the Ministry of Trade and Commerce in consultation with the distributors, the Zimbabwe Fertiliser Corporation and Windmill.

The increase per tonne of Compound A is from \$206,60 to \$230,60 (14,4 percent) and ammonium nitrate from \$187,20 to \$206,80 (10,5 percent).

The highest increase — 22,7 percent — is for single superphosphate, which goes up from \$117 to \$143,60.

Some companies have been selling at 15 percent more than last year's fixed price.

Since the new prices are effective from July 1 — which is a delay of about 18 weeks in the announcement — farmers who had secured deliveries before that date will be paid back their 15 percent.

The two fertiliser companies yesterday said that an early delivery rebate of 6 percent would apply for deliveries made in July while an early delivery rebate of 3 percent would

apply for August.

A cash discount of 2 percent would continue to apply.

The increases per tonne of other fertilisers with percentages in brackets, are: muriate of potash, \$183 to \$193,80 (5,9); sulphate of potash, \$238,60 to \$267,40 (12,1); double superphosphate, \$230,40 to \$267,40 (16,1).

Compound B, \$211,40 to \$241,20 (14,1); Compound C, \$214,40 to \$243,40 (13,5); Compound V, \$201,60 to \$233 (13,9); Compound D, \$168 to \$189,40 (12,7).

Compound J, \$195,60 to \$211,20 (8); Compound L, \$188,80 to \$214,20 (13,5); Compound M, \$166,26 to \$184,60 (10,1); Compound P, \$178,60 to \$204,80 (14,4).

Compound S, \$180 to \$206,60 (14,8); Compound X, \$201 to \$223 (10,9); Compound Z, \$181,60 to \$203 (11,8); Compound T, \$212,40 to \$232,20 (9,3); urea, \$249,60 to \$275,60 (10,4).

Nitrate of soda is now \$302,20 per tonne; sulphate of ammonia, \$174,60; dolomite \$20,60; gypsum \$44,20; colemite \$431,80 and borate \$493,40.

## BRIEFS

PAKISTANI ENGINEERS--Karachi--Thirty-eight Pakistani railway mechanical and electrical engineers left Karachi for Zimbabwe on a two-year contract for Zimbabwe Railways, officials announced. The group will work in Zimbabwe under an agreement signed between the two countries earlier this year to improve the railway system.--Sapa-AP [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jul 82 p 9]

STOCKFEEDS PRODUCTION--The Agricor Group is investing more than \$4 million on a new stockfeeds production plant for Premier Milling and Rumevite products and a new EC feed production plant in the Lowveld. The new stockfeeds production plant in Plymouth Road, Harare, will produce all Premier Milling and Rumevite stockfeeds which are based on EC feed which previously had to be imported from South Africa. The new plant for EC feed in the Lowveld will be the first in the world outside South Africa and will give the Agricor Group a chance to compete on world markets. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 2 Jul 82 p 2]

COMMUNICATION FIRMS MERGE--A merger has taken place between local high-technology communications firms Technicon (Pvt) Ltd and Radio Frequency Communications (Pvt) Ltd. The merger has allowed for a rationalisation of both companies' facilities and will result in a considerable saving of foreign currency, according to the chairman of the Zimbabwe group of Radio Frequency companies Mr R. Capper. He said that the merger is not designed to suppress the individual identity and specialisation of either company as they address different demands in the market place. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 2 Jul 82 p 2]

DEVALUATION POSSIBLE--Within Zimbabwe the low prices for our exports and the artificially over-valued Zimbabwe dollar (what can be preventing devaluation now? Certainly nothing connected with economics!) make investment of any type a losing game. Cattle and residential housing might offer a survival haven for dollars, but the less-aggressive investor can only place his money in one of the savings institutions and watch it depreciate. [Excerpt] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 2 Jul 82 p 16]

AFC LOANS--The Agricultural Finance Corporation plans to give seasonal and medium-term loans of \$26.8 million to 44 500 farmers during the coming season, a spokesman for the parastatal said yesterday. The corporation, which also runs the resettlement loan programme for the Government, intends to help 6 500 settlers with loans totalling \$4.9 million next season. The loans are subject to the prevailing interest rate. This is part of the previously announced plans to give \$38.4 million to 65 000 communal and small-scale farmers by the end of 1984. In terms of the Small Farm Credit Scheme short-term seasonal loans and medium-term development loans are available to registered and experienced small-scale farmers with title or lease agreements and to farmers or groups of farmers who are registered and experienced communal producers. Long-term loans are available for capital costs. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 82 p 1]

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH LESOTHO--Lesotho and Zimbabwe yesterday became trading partners after an agreement was signed by representatives of both countries. Zimbabwe's Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Richard Hove, said the volume of trade between the two countries in the past had been small but with the signing of the agreement, "we can look forward to a significant expansion." Lesotho's High Commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr David Makoe, said trade between countries was an effective way of communicating. "I have no doubt that our people will derive immense benefit from this agreement." Goods which Zimbabwe may import from Lesotho include domestic light fittings, powerline equipment, soya beans, wool, beef, mutton, pharmaceutical products and pottery. Exports from Zimbabwe to Lesotho may include maize, flue-cured tobacco, rubber tyres and tubes, agricultural machinery, fencing, ready-made clothing, seeds, domestic enamelware and door and window frames. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 82 p 7]

YUGOSLAV METHODS--Zimbabwe can learn much from Yugoslavia's agricultural and political organisation, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, said at the weekend. Mr Muzenda was speaking in Harare on his return from the 12th annual session of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. "Agriculture in Yugoslavia is fascinating. We saw many things there, in particular cattle being fattened in a small building and fed from a nine ha grass patch. These cattle gave 45 million litres of milk a year." ZANU (PF) could learn a great deal from Yugoslavia's political organisation and the delegation would present its observations to the central committee, he said. Mr Muzenda said his trip had been invaluable. It was the first time he had visited Yugoslavia since the liberation struggle. Then he had been seeking war materials but now the countries were exploring ways to improve relations further. The closing session of the congress, he said, had unanimously called for the withdrawal of Israel from the Lebanon. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Jun 82 p 5]

POWER PLAN--More than 14 000 municipal houses in Harare still have to be electrified and this could cost more than \$5,5 million and take more than 10 years, a council committee has been told. The last meeting of the health, housing and community services committee which was given a quarterly report on the electrification programme was told that \$1,4 million had so far been spent on the programme. In the three months since the beginning of March

this year to the end of May, some 1 366 houses had been wired and two hostels in Mbare had been given 5 A supplies at a cost of \$53 000. The director of community services, Mr Bev Taylor, told the meeting that contracts for the wiring of about 1 350 houses in this year's programme were almost complete. As the Warren Park project was finishing, the city electrical engineer, Mr Phillip Wrigley would have more staff, Mr Taylor said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 7 Jul 82 p 4]

PARAMILITARY BRIGADES--The early formation of paramilitary brigades in the Mandidzudzure district was called for yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Bishop Joshua Dhube. Speaking during the resumed debate on the President's speech, Bishop Dhube said there were reports that bandits in Mozambique were being pushed nearer the border and were spilling over into Zimbabwe to look for food. Bishop Dhube also called for the intervention of the Minister of Local Government and Town Planning to get rid of a statue of a Pioneer wagon in Mandidzudzure commemorating the arrival of the first white settlers. He said the people in the area were politicised because of the war and did not want the retention of anything that reminded them of what they had been fighting against. However, they had been unable to get its removal approved because the rural council was still dominated by whites. There were only two black members of the council and their call for the removal of the statue was blocked by the white majority. Bishop Dhube called for investigations by the Ministry of Labour and Social Services into whether the minimum wage was being paid on farms in the Chipinge area.--Ziana [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Jul 82 p 1]

BOMB SCARE--Harare--A bomb scare yesterday afternoon brought a hasty suspension of business in Zimbabwe's Parliament and an urgent evacuation of the building. The Speaker, Mr Didymus Mutasa, abruptly adjourned proceedings for "security reasons" and MPs, Cabinet Ministers, bewigged clerks and other members of the Parliamentary staff trooped out of the Parliament buildings. Other MPs and Senators--who were at their tea break--still took time off for refreshments in the Parliamentary canteen. After about 15 minutes members were told it was safe to return. It is understood the evacuation was called because of a hoax call about a bomb in a building in Union Avenue across the road from the main entrance to Parliament.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jul 82 p 8]

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